

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 2.

TO MAKE OLEO LAW MORE SEVERE.

A bill was introduced in the United States Senate on Tuesday of this week by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania embodying amendments to the existing oleomargarine law, drawn with the view of preventing absolutely the sale of oleomargarine as pure butter. The amendments urged were suggested by the Pennsylvania Pure Butter Protective Association and provide:

That butter, with or without coloring matter, shall not be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

That any violation of the oleomargarine laws, whether knowingly or otherwise, shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or from \$100 to \$500 for each offense, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

That manufacturers shall designate the location of their places of business under penalty of a fine of from \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

That prosecutions begun for failure to pay the special tax imposed on the manufacturers of oleomargarine shall not be compromised or adjusted by any officer of the Internal Revenue Department, but shall be brought into court having jurisdiction in such cases and there disposed of.

That oleomargarine shall be packed in paper packages of 1, 3 and 5 pounds, they in turn in cases of 10, 20, 30 and 50 pounds, such cases to be properly marked and stamped.

That manufacturers in sending out stock shall enter records thereof by serial numbers of stamps on each package.

IOWA WOULD BAR COMPOUND LARD.

Food Commissioner Wright of Iowa declares compound lard to be an imitation of hog lard, and as such insists that it is contrary to the Iowa law to permit its sale. He would not even allow it to be sold as compound lard, contending that its beef fat and cottonseed oil constituents are adulterants, and that the Iowa law prohibits the sale of adulterated articles of food. The courts will have to decide that question, as the trade will certainly never submit to such an arbitrary and foolish ruling.

DUQUESNE PACKING AFFAIRS.

The Pittsburg courts have refused the petition of former President J. C. Konle of the Duquesne Packing Co. for a receiver for the company. Konle was ousted at a recent meeting, but refused to surrender his authority. The court sustains the action of the directors in electing E. A. Brahm to succeed him and orders him to turn over all books to the new officers.

CURED MEATS LOSE IN VALUE

Demand Is Lessened by Prohibition of Mild Curing Agent

The action of the Department of Agriculture in prohibiting the use of accepted mild preservatives in the curing of meats has caused great dissatisfaction, both in the trade and among consumers. It has not only caused dissatisfaction, but it has caused a very considerable economic loss.

The meat inspection regulation which prohibits all preservatives other than those of the condimental class has now been in force for more than a year. Its effects were forecasted by The National Provisioner at the time the ruling was made. The predictions have proved to be quite true. The trade has accepted the situation, and has endeavored to make the best of it.

Heretofore Stood Loss Without Protest.

Heavy losses through the spoiling of goods which might otherwise have been preserved, and through a lessened value of cured products which did not suit the public taste, have been pocketed by packers and curers without public protest. They have tried to comply in every way with the terms of the federal regulations and assist in the successful operation of the system.

Scientists and medical men have discussed the danger to public health through the marketing of unpreserved foods, and economists have talked of the lessened supply and consequent higher food prices as a result of the prohibition of preservatives. The question of the wholesomeness of certain heretofore accepted preserving agents has also been thrashed out, and the dictum of one man has been set up as law against the weight of scientific opinion and authority on the other side.

Losses in Value of Products.

At this time, however, the matter that is interesting the packer and the livestock raiser is the loss in value of meat products, and therefore of meat animals, as a result of this prohibition of certain mild preservatives used in curing meats. A very practical way in which to bring the question to the attention of the trade, and to those who have it in their power to remedy the situation, is that taken by John Morrell & Co., Ltd., of Ottumwa, Iowa, a pork-packing firm of international reputation. They have called the attention of hog shippers and hog

raisers to the losses in value that have resulted in the past year from the prohibition of such mild curing agents as borax in pork packing.

It is plain from the figures and facts presented that a portion of the public demand mild-cured meats and will have no other. Incidentally, there is no doubt that mild-cured meats are finer flavored and more nutritious and wholesome than those heavily cured. The prohibition of mild curing agents has consequently caused a falling off in demand and a loss in value of cured meats.

The harm done in the case of hams is illustrated in the statement made by the Morrell company. The figures in relation to the other portions of the hog cannot be exhibited in the same clear way, but the situation is the same.

This preservative question is one that must be taken up and settled sooner or later. The National Provisioner has a suggestion to make in this connection which will be found in an editorial appearing on page 19 of this issue. The Morrell letter is worth reading and study. It is as follows:

Statement by Big Packing Concern.

Ottumwa, Ia., Dec. 31, 1907.

To Our Shippers:

We desire to draw your attention to statistics herein showing the change that has taken place in the value of hams compared with the value of hogs, also the loss entailed upon hog feeders because of this change. You will observe that while hogs were lower in price on December 1, 1907, by 18 per cent. than on the same date 1906, hams had declined 34.04 per cent., or 4 cents per pound. Allowing 30 pounds of ham per hog, the loss on the hams alone has caused a shrinkage in value of \$1.20 on each animal marketed.

This depression in the value of hams, and through them of the hog, is brought about entirely by the action of the government in prescribing the ingredients that alone may be used in the process of curing hams. This prescription prohibits the use of every preservative except salt, saltpetre and sugar.

That it is possible to cure hams according to this regulation of the government and have them sweet and sound is indisputable, but that hams so prepared can be as mild, fine flavored and nutritious as those prepared with a very small amount of mild preservative, such as borax, is well known by a great majority of ham curers to be an impossibility, and the facts herein set forth in statistical form show conclusively what the

verdict is as rendered by the ham consumers themselves.

This condition would have been much more grave and the loss to the farmers far greater but for the fact that Great Britain continues to allow the use of preservatives that are prohibited by our government. The authorities in Great Britain have conferred a great boon on American farmers, for had they prohibited the use of preservatives as our authorities have done, the consumption, owing to inferior quality of hams such as are on the market in the United States, would have been much further reduced with the attendant lowering of values.

You will observe the excessively heavy stock of hams from July to November, 1907, compared with the same period last year, which excesses range from 23 per cent. to 48.44 per cent., but this was reduced to 16.13 per cent. on December 1, 1907. The reduction was caused by the price of hams having been low-

S. P. Hams.	July 1st.	Aug. 1st.	Sept. 1st.	Oct. 1st.	Nov. 1st.	Dec. 1st.
Stock of hams, 1907.....	74,800,000	70,900,000	58,200,000	49,600,000	42,900,000	38,100,000
Stocks of hams, 1906.....	60,700,000	49,900,000	46,100,000	36,800,000	28,900,000	31,100,000
Excess	14,100,000	21,000,000	12,100,000	11,800,000	14,000,000	5,000,000
Equal to	23%	42%	26.24%	32.06%	48.44%	16.13%
Value 14.16 lb. hams, Chicago, 1906....	11.50	12.25	11.75	11.25	12.00	11.75
Value 14.16 lb. hams Chicago, 1907....	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	7.75
Decline .....	.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.50	4.00
Equal to	4.35%	14.28%	14.89%	15.56%	20.83%	34.04%
Or 30 lb. ham per hog loss on each hog.	.15	.52%	.52%	.52%	.75	1.20
Average price hogs Chicago, 1906.....	6.75	6.29	6.11	6.52	6.20	6.11
Average price hogs Chicago, 1907.....	6.05	6.10	5.92	6.15	5.79	5.01
Decline .....	.70	.19	.19	.37	.41	1.10
Equals	10.40%	3.02%	3.11%	5.67%	6.61%	18.00%

EDWARD MORRIS CONTROLS MORRIS CONCERNS

Edward Morris this week assumed control of the big Morris packing interests and took his place with J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift and the other great lenders in the front rank of the packing industry, succeeding to the place of power and influence held for so many years by his father, Nelson Morris. The junior Morris is now not only president of these corporations, but has in his name a majority of the stock, approximating two-thirds of the entire issue. The transaction which gave him this position was the purchase of the holdings in these companies which had been given by the will to his brother, Ira N. Morris, and his sisters, Mrs. Maurice L. Rothschild and Mrs. Henry C. Schwab, in the division of their father's estate. The amount he is said to have paid is estimated at nearly \$10,000,000, or about twelve times the par value of the holdings.

With his own original holdings and what came to him when his father's estate was apportioned, Edward Morris had almost 50 per cent. of the capital stock of the two corporations. His latest purchase increases these holdings to almost two-thirds.

As a result of these transactions Edward Morris has been elected president and treasurer of Morris & Company. Thomas E. Wilson succeeds him as vice-president. C. M. Macfarlane is assistant secretary. Ira N. Morris holds over as secretary and assistant treasurer.

Edward Morris Now Holds Control.

Edward Morris now owns all the capital stock in the Morris and Fairbanks corporations except the portions held by his brother and mother. The share which Ira N. Morris retains is said to be between 9 and 10 per cent. He had this amount before his father's death. Mrs. Morris retains the share she received from her late husband's estate, which approximates one-eighth of the stock.

ered to a figure that put them in competition with the better grade of shoulders.

Should there be a continuation of the present regulations of the Department of Agriculture for the curing of meats the loss to the farmer is sure to be serious, and we suggest that if this plan commends itself to you that you confer with the farmers in your locality as to the desirability of communicating with their senators and representatives in Washington, looking to some modifications of the present law regulating the use of preservatives, or at least that congress appoint an intelligent and impartial committee to investigate the matter, before which the packers may appear and present their side of the case.

This suggestion is intended for the benefit of all parties interested, both in the preparation and consumption of cured animal products.

Yours very truly,

JOHN MORRELL & CO., Ltd.

CANADIAN PACKING EXPERT DIES.

Dr. F. J. Smale, assistant general manager of the William Davies Company of Toronto, Canada, died on January 3 in a hospital at Rochester, Minn., where he had gone for treatment. Dr. Smale was one of the most efficient packinghouse specialists in the country and was a man of high scientific attainments and great personal popularity. He was a graduate of the Universities of Toronto and Leipsic and had received high honors from both. He went from a professorship in Toronto University to the William Davies Company as chemist, and was later made assistant general manager. He was less than 40 years of age at his death. He leaves a widow and four children.

BALTIMORE PORK PACKER DEAD.

George M. Lamb, treasurer of the Jones & Lamb Company, pork packers, of Baltimore, Md., died suddenly last Thursday of heart failure following an attack of grip. Mr. Lamb was a prominent member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and of the American Meat Packers' Association, and was prominent in financial affairs, and in charitable and other public work in Baltimore. He was 60 years of age and is survived by a widow and five children.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MAN DEAD.

George Litt, one of the most prominent provision merchants of Liverpool, England, who was associated for 40 years with the firm of Pelling, Stanley & Company, died at his home on December 23 at the age of 67 years. Mr. Litt, besides being a leading member of the Provision Trade Association of Liverpool, was one of the founders of the Liverpool Provision Trade Guild, of which he was a life governor.

KENTUCKY PACKING OPERATIONS.

The newly-organized Kentucky Packing Company took formal control of the plant of the Kentucky Packing & Provision Co. at Louisville last week, and after making some improvements will begin operations January 15. W. A. Calloway, local manager for Armour & Co., will be president of the new company. The Central Stock Yards Company, under the management of Rush C. Watkins, the vice-president, will be opened at the same time.

NEW ROTH PLANT OPENED.

The new and unique packing plant of the John C. Roth Packing Company at Cincinnati, O., which was described and illustrated in the columns of The National Provisioner several months ago, was formally dedicated on New Year's Eve with appropriate ceremonies, including a flag-raising and fireworks. The building is of eleven stories, of solid concrete construction, and has a roof garden at the top. It is one of the finest pork packing and cold storage plants in existence.

WATCH FOR BARGAINS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

GERMANY WILL NEED FOREIGN PORK AND BACON

Chance for American Meats in the German Market Will Again Be Offered if Our Government Makes Proper Treaty Arrangements; If Not, Then Canada, Serbia or Denmark Will Get the Trade That Should Be Ours.

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Dec. 31, 1907.—The general condition of the German market for packinghouse products is not very good, as business all over Germany has been very much depressed for about three months, partly because export demand is abating and partly because money is so awfully dear. Prices for best native cattle are unchanged, about 80 marks per 50 kilos dressed weight, offal for the buyer. Sheep and calves are still dear, but these are not such a big item as mutton, for instance, is in England and France.

Hogs have been plentiful in Germany and prices as low as 55 marks per 50 kilos, dressed weight, are regarded as cheap in our country. Killings of export bacon pigs in Denmark in 1907 will amount to about 1,850,000, which is the record, but the high prices for feed and lower prices for bacon in England of late have induced the Danes to get rid of a lot of sows and small pigs, and killings in 1908 in Denmark will hardly reach 1,000,000.

Prices for pigs in Denmark to-day are \$6.00, reduced to American weight and money in Chicago, and this does not pay the Danish farmer for the quality of bacon pigs he produces. As long as the high prices for feed are prevalent, and as Russian barley continues to be high in price (and Denmark must have this barley for the pigs) killings will decrease for the next year.

An Opening in France Also.

In France hogs have been scarce and high in price all the year round and cattle in France are also becoming dearer. Holland is sending weekly 5,000 to 6,000 live pigs to France, and very probably there is a chance of doing a larger business with American hog products in France if the United States finds a way to agree to a commercial treaty with France. Otherwise Serbia and Canada will take the trade.

The latter country has just concluded a commercial treaty with France, to which it will export a lot of packinghouse products, and very probably also live cattle. In Serbia a big packinghouse is under construction at Nisch, and will be ready for business in January, and with the exception of lard, which will go to Germany, pork and bacon will go to France, especially Bordeaux and Marseilles.

With the exception of some barreled pork and beef for ships' provisions, which go to the German free ports, no meat imports from the United States take place in Germany any more. The duties for all kinds of meats are too high, and the inspection fees also, and the so-called meat inspection law does the rest. Beside this, the embargo on American pork and bacon which was issued in 1883 is still in force, and also the importation of live cattle from the United States into Germany has been forbidden for 13 years, under the pretext of Texas fever, which of course is ridiculous.

The prolongation of the German-British commercial treaty and the new commercial treaty between Canada and France will very probably accelerate the conclusion of a com-

mercial treaty between Canada and Germany, and so Canada will enter the German trade, from which it has been excluded for many years. The United States will stick to their Dingley and McKinley tariff and will see the trade still further going from them in Europe.

A Great Export Opportunity.

We presume that after a couple of years there will be lots of meats and packinghouse products in the United States for export, and open Continental markets would be of benefit, if the "stand-patters" will open their eyes to this fact. There will be a chance for exporting millions of dollars' worth of pork products and live cattle to Germany after a while, and it depends on Canada, the United States or the Argentine, which country is the first to make such concessions to German manufactured articles that the German Imperial Government and Parliament can agree to raise existing embargoes and to lower duties for such products.

The trade for casings of all kinds has been very good all the year round. The heavy Danish killings have depressed the prices for pork guts at least for the present, but we hope that prices will recover next spring. The unusually warm and wet weather has influenced the demand for hog bungs, but these last weeks we had to report large quantities of Danish and especially American hog bungs to the German trade also at lower prices. Demand for beef rounds is slack and prices have cut down, despite the higher quotations from the United States. Beef middles have been in good demand and prices are stiff, but will have to go lower. Beef bungs are unchanged at lower prices as the wet, warm weather prevents the manufacture of thick summer sausages. Of hog casings we need not speak, as the prices for this article

(Concluded on page 59.)

WORTH SOLID DOLLARS

The following letter received by "The National Provisioner" from an officer of one of the most progressive of Canadian meat packing concerns shows what opinion the bright, progressive men in the trade have of their trade paper, and what part it has in their daily work:

"Smiths Falls, Canada, Jan. 6, 1908.
"The National Provisioner,"

"New York.

"Gentlemen: Enclosed I beg to hand you our cheque covering subscription to 'The National Provisioner.'"

"I cannot let the present chance pass without saying a good word in favor of your paper. It is the first mail which I open on a Monday morning, and almost the only trade journal which we are careful to keep on file. I continually have to refer to marked paragraphs and could not afford to lose a single copy. Your report of the Association meeting in Chicago alone was worth good solid dollars to us.

"Wishing you the compliments of the season, we beg to remain

"Yours very truly,

"THE JONES PACKING & PROVISION CO., LTD.

"Arthur M. Jones, Sec.-Treas."

SWIFT REPORT SHOWS PROSPERITY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Swift & Company was held last week at Chicago. About one thousand stockholders attended the meeting and 324,570 shares of stock were represented. The following directors were elected: L. F. Swift, Chicago; Dumont Clarke, New York; L. A. Carton, Chicago; John R. Redfield, Hartford; Edward F. Swift, Chicago; D. M. Anthony, Boston; Charles H. Swift, Chicago. The directors re-elected these officers: L. F. Swift, president; Edward F. Swift, vice-president; L. A. Carton, treasurer; D. E. Hartwell, secretary.

The annual financial report for the fiscal year ending September 28, 1907, showed what a prosperous year it had been for the concern. The company did a gross business of over \$250,000,000, the largest in its history. The report showed a surplus amounting to \$15,200,000, or \$2,803,995 more than the surplus at the close of the previous year. After allowing \$1,600,000 for depreciation, it was figured that the company had earned 12.60 per cent. on its \$50,000,000 of capital stock out of which earnings it had paid 7 per cent. in dividends.

The company also recorded an increase of \$6,965,905 in the value of its quick assets and stated the book value of each share of stock at 130. Its balance sheet showed total assets of \$100,668,533, or \$7,951,686 more than those for the previous year. Of this total, \$3,358,991 represented cash; \$31,992,079, accounts receivable; \$24,735,564, inventory; \$12,233,990, stocks and bonds; \$144,196, horses and wagons, and \$28,203,703, real estate including investments in branch houses.

In his report to the stockholders President Louis F. Swift said:

"The past year has been one of our largest as relating to business volume. Profits, as you will note by figures given, are quite up to the average. Our plants are in better physical condition than ever before. We have been and are now doing a profitable business and prospects for the coming year are very favorable.

In sympathy with the general decline in all railroad and industrial stocks, the shares of Swift & Company have sold lower in the open market than for a number of years. However, I call your attention to the fact that the price at which the shares are selling does not affect the actual business of the company nor diminish its earning power or its capital.

The recent decline in market quotations has resulted in an increased demand from investors for shares. The number of stockholders during the last three months has increased considerably over 1,000, and at the present time we have nearly 10,000 stockholders.

During the past year there was started for the benefit of our employes an employes' benefit association for insurance against death, sickness or accident, toward which the company gives assistance and all encouragement. We have insured 5,000 employes and Mr. Young, the superintendent, informs me that our people appreciate it.

Treasurer Carton, of the company, said: "Besides paying 7 per cent. upon the stock during the year and adding additional property value of over \$5 to each share, we have charged off to depreciation over \$1,000,000. A 'turn over' exceeding \$250,000,000 in value was accomplished by our packing plants, supplemented by 340 branch or distributing houses in the United States and 54 distributing houses in foreign countries. This exceeds

both in tonnage and unit any previous year of the company."

The following balance sheet as of September 29, 1907, which was presented at the meeting, compares as follows with the previous year:

Assets,		1907.	1906.
Real estate, etc.....		\$28,203,703	\$19,236,614
Horses, wagons, etc....		144,196	128,466
Investments, incl. bchs. *		7,997,037	
Sundry stocks and bonds		12,233,998	11,498,800
Cash		3,358,901	3,190,692
Accounts receivable...		31,992,079	29,330,861
Live cattle on hand, etc.		24,735,564	21,334,374
Total		\$100,668,533	\$92,716,847
Liabilities.			
Capital stock		\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Bonds		5,000,000	5,000,000
Bond interest accrued.		62,500	62,500
Bills payable		25,876,239	19,755,130
Accounts payable		5,236,124	4,206,365
Reserved for taxes, etc.		1,293,669	1,196,845
Surplus		15,200,000	12,496,005
Total		\$100,668,533	\$92,716,847

*Included for 1907 in item "real estate, etc." Quick assets consist of cash, accounts, receivable, inventory, stocks and bonds, total \$72,320,633 as of September 28, 1907. The book value of each share of stock is \$130.

SALTPETER TESTS GOING ON.

The saltpeter investigation undertaken by the University of Illinois at the suggestion of the American Meat Packers' Association has progressed so far that a session of the saltpeter commission appointed to conduct this investigation was held last week at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., to hear reports from Dr. H. S. Grindley, who has charge of the squad of students who are undergoing the test. The object of the investigation is to determine the effect on digestion and health of the use of saltpeter in curing meats, and the members of the squad are fed both cured and uncured meats and the results noted.

The commission is composed of six of the leading scientific authorities of the country—Dr. John Abel of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Russell H. Chittenden of Yale University, Dr. Theobald Smith of Harvard University, Dr. Albert P. Matthews of the University of Chicago, and Dr. H. S. Grindley of the University of Illinois. The members of the commission were furnished by Dr. Grindley with a complete account of every detail of the experiments up to December 1, the details being mailed to the members. In this way they were made thoroughly familiar with every step that has been taken so far in the experiments and also acquainted with everything that has been done here under the direction of Dr. Grindley. The entire day of the meeting was taken up in discussing the results that have been attained so far and in planning for future experiments.

COST OF CLEANING PIGS' FEET.

Cleaning pigs' feet by hand is expensive and generally unsatisfactory. By machinery feet can be cleaned thoroughly at a cost of 25 cents per 100, including singeing. Feet when rendered yield about 15 per cent. of white glutinous grease.

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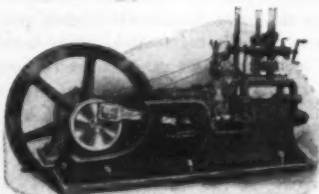
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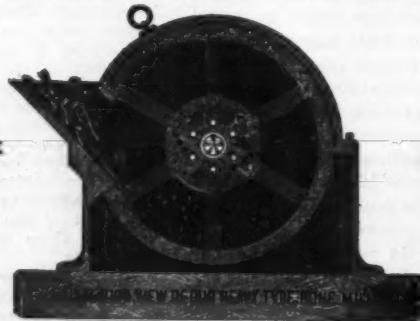
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TRADE GLEANINGS

Richard Putman's slaughter house at Tecumseh, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

The Logan County Cotton Oil Company will install an ice plant at its mill, Paris, Ark.

The branch house of Swift & Company at Wheeling, W. Va., has been slightly damaged by fire.

The Carstens Packing Company's plant at Tacoma, Wash., has been damaged to the extent of \$1,500 by fire.

The Hollandale Oil Mill at Hollandale, Miss., has been damaged to the extent of \$5,000 through an accident.

A warehouse belonging to the Corsicana Cottonseed Oil Company at Chandler, Tex., was damaged by fire recently.

The Winslow tanning plant of Winslow Brothers & Smith Company at Norwood, Mass., has been damaged by fire.

George M. Lamb, treasurer of the Jones & Lamb Company, pork packers at Baltimore, Md., died suddenly on January 2.

The Natchez Manufacturing Company of Natchez, Miss., is being organized for the purpose of establishing a soap plant.

It is reported that Miller Brothers, of the famous "101 Ranch" at Bliss, Okla., are going to build a packing plant of their own.

The pork packing plant of George Hausman & Sons, at Philadelphia, Pa., was damaged by fire on January 4 to the extent of \$3,500.

G. W. Ziegler of Lansing, Mich., has been elected president of the Michigan Hide Dealers' Association, recently organized at Grand Rapids.

The plant of the W. Cummings Leather Company at Woburn, Mass., was destroyed by fire on January 5, causing a loss of \$80,000.

Charles E. Lowe, a dealer in provisions at Essex, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as \$23,047 and assets \$11,589.

The Lake Tanning Company, an Ohio corporation, has incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$250,000, to operate tanneries.

The new fertilizer mixing plant of the Albany Warehouse Company at Albany, Ga., was burned on January 4, entailing a loss of \$7,000 to \$8,000.

The Atlas Glue and Gelatine Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. F. Ryan, J. M. Hibbs and A. L. Brookhouse.

The Maryville Ice and Packing Company, Maryville, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by W. M. Caldwell, C. R. Frow and R. G. Montgomery.

C. H. Hanson & Company of Lowell, Mass., have incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to deal in livestock. President, C. H. Hanson; treasurer, James S. Hanlon; clerk, M. F. Cummings.

The directors of the American Cotton Oil Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock, payable March 2, 1908, out of the earnings for the year ended August 31, 1907.

The McDonald-Murphy Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to deal in provisions.

President and treasurer, W. M. McDonald; clerk, C. M. McDonald.

The William F. Mosser Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in hides, with a capital stock of \$750,000. President and treasurer, H. G. Ruhe of Newton; clerk, J. T. F. McGarry of Boston.

Kaye & Einstein of New York City, N. Y., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 to deal in leather, etc. Charles Kaye and A. Heilbronner, 12 West 21st street, and R. C. Korn, 87 Nassau street, incorporators.

The Horn Handle Manufacturing Company of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by D. Goldberg, 105 East 100th street; J. Berger, 170 Ludlow street; Samuel Feldman, 384 Vernon street.

The W. M. McDonald Company, incorporated, of Boston, Mass., has filed articles of incorporation to deal in provisions. President and treasurer, William M. McDonald; clerk, Carl M. McDonald. The capital stock is \$100,000.

The Wilder Manufacturing Company of Augusta, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to manufacture fruit and meat presses. President, Julian Wilder; treasurer, J. A. Norton; clerk, G. T. Wilder, all of Augusta.

Louis K. Maylender, W. H. Maylender, L. K. Maylender, Jr., James B. Hoff and C. R. Wilms have incorporated the Maylender Brothers Company of Johnstown, N. Y., for the purpose of tanning and dressing leather. The capital stock is \$60,000.

The International Horn Fibre and Leather Board Company of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture horn fibre, etc. President and treasurer, S. E. A. Wakefield, Minot, Me.; clerk, R. C. Foster, Portland.

The Savoid-Glue Company of Dover, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture glue by G. Di Saloo, Demonte, Italy; B. Di Saloo, J. Di Saloo, H. Behlen, E. S. Beach, of New York, and J. M. Satterfield, of Dover.

The Hillcrest Poultry Farm Company of Bath, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 for the purpose of raising all kinds of poultry. President, J. F. Upton, Norway; treasurer, G. D. Westin, Phippsburg; clerk, A. J. Dunton, Bath.

D. X. Murphy & Bro. are preparing plans for the reconstruction of the burned portions of the Bourbon Stock Yards at Louisville, Ky., which were visited by fire recently. In order to prevent future fires the yards will be built of re-enforced concrete at a cost of about \$300,000. This will include hog pens, accommodating 20,000 hogs, and pens for 10,000 head of cattle.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland Provision Company, Cleveland, O., the following were elected directors: Benjamin Rose, John Nash, William F. Nash, Samuel T. Nash, Charles C. Hill, George B. Christian and A. W. Armour. The Board of Directors then met and elected Benjamin Rose president, William W. Nash first vice-president, Samuel T. Nash second vice-president, Charles C. Hill secretary and George B. Christian, treasurer.

SLAUGHTER FIGURES FOR 1907.

Official reports of slaughters of meat animals at seven principal packing centers for the year 1907 indicate that meat production in the United States last year would have shown a small but healthy increase had it not been for the business depression of the last two months of the year. This depression naturally affected livestock supplies and packinghouse operations for the time being, and the measure of this effect is shown in the slaughter statistics.

Reports for the year from the seven centers referred to show a decrease in slaughters of over half a million head. The falling off for November and December was over a million head, so it may be seen that had it not been for the recent depression the year would have shown a good increase. That the recent losses are not continuing in such volume is indicated from the December reports, which show a decrease in slaughters for that month of only 368,837 head of meat animals, as against the November decrease of over 700,000 head.

For December there were 100,929 head of cattle less slaughtered than in December, 1906; slaughters of calves were 11,455 less; hog killings decreased 86,509 head; sheep and lambs, 169,944 head less. For the year cattle killings were 163,923 head less at these centers than in 1906, out of a total slaughter of 5,250,000. Hog killings showed 16,213 head increase over 1906, and would have been close to half a million head greater had it not been for the events of the last two months. Sheep and lamb slaughters for the year were 286,313 head less than in 1906, and the year's figures show a considerable diminution in mutton trade, due chiefly to scarcity of supplies and high cost.

A summary of the slaughters at the seven points named for December, with comparison of totals for the previous year follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	146,350	16,409	672,619	210,273
Kansas City.....	83,956	8,839	228,509	64,362
St. Louis.....	50,380	"	105,183	26,012
Omaha	48,457	"	134,791	60,084
St. Joseph.....	20,079	2,255	136,272	27,719
Sioux City.....	14,444	563	80,771	1,858
Denver	4,701	639	13,554	6,126
Total Dec., '07.	368,373	28,705	1,271,759	396,432
Same mon., '06	469,302	40,160	1,358,238	566,376

*Calves not separately reported.

For the twelve months of the year the summary is:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,833,240	397,097	5,489,159	3,009,391
Kansas City.....	1,237,854	166,537	2,729,928	1,082,532
St. Louis.....	761,985	"	1,311,998	473,590
Omaha	770,613	"	2,134,673	1,001,154
St. Joseph.....	404,990	54,475	1,803,900	573,662
Sioux City.....	162,642	4,369	1,048,087	24,587
Denver	63,987	10,587	222,250	83,801
Year 1907.....	5,275,311	632,865	14,739,706	6,308,717
Year 1906.....	5,439,234	801,431	14,723,598	6,771,147

(Continued on page 28.)

MINERAL WOOL MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR



COLD STORAGE, Etc.

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO

140 Cedar Street, New York City

The Proof of Superiority

There are seven hundred and thirty-five packing houses in the United States putting out meat under the supervision and inspection of the United States Government.

Some of these packers have national reputations and their brands are well known. Others do a local business only.

The trade of Swift & Company is international, and in competition with the other packers.

The fact that Swift & Company's products have both a larger and wider sale is the best proof of their superiority. We understand the needs of the consumer, and we prepare, cure, smoke, pack and ship Swift's food products so that they reach the dealer in perfect condition.

There are no secret processes in preparing Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal and Provisions.

But there is a know-how about everything, and Swift knows how. Swift's products are popular, because they deserve to be. They please the housewife, the cook and all the family.

Ask your dealer for Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon, Swift's Silver Leaf Lard, Swift's Premium Milk-fed Chickens—and prove their goodness on your own table.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At. No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
Dr. J. H. SENNER, President and Editor.
HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.
JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.
HERBERT A. HEYN, Secretary.

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GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

WESTERN OFFICES

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest
to our readers is cordially invited.

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paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their
subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to con-
tinue for another year, as all subscriptions are en-
tered by us for that period, and we cannot recognize
any notice to discontinue except by letter.

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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; James W.
Garneau, Waldeck Packing Company, St. Louis,
Mo.; Frederick Fuller, G. H. Hammond Company,
Chicago.

NEEDED: A REAL TEST

After more than a full year of the opera-
tion of the meat inspection law, the absolute
need of a harmless preservative which will
give a mild cure to meats seems to be abso-
lutely essential to the proper conduct of the
modern packinghouse business. The so-
called condimental preservatives which are
permitted by the Department of Agriculture,
while in themselves good and effective, do
not seem to cover the field as to demand,
which takes into consideration the various
tastes of products, while their denial to
curers is causing a very serious economic
loss.

There can be no question that harmless,
mild-tasting or tasteless preservatives other
than those now in use should be permitted;

provided, of course, they are not detrimental
to health. This leaves the question just
where it has been for some time; viz: reputa-
ble and even famous authorities disagree.
On one side is the Bureau of Chemistry, with
its chief as practically the only well-known
chemist who asserts that certain of these
preservatives are harmful. He is backed up
in his assertions by a horde of small fry who
generally take their cue on all food matters
from him. The chief himself is doubtless
honest in his opinion, but against him are
many authorities of equal and even greater
reputation as scientists. They are also sup-
ported by any number of satellites.

Both as a matter of efficient control and
as a business proposition this question
should not be permitted by our government
to remain as it is. It means so much in our
problem of food preservation, as well as so
much to the pleasure of our people in eating
certain mild cures of meats, that it should
be gone into at once exhaustively, scientific-
ally and with a view to settling the question
for all time.

It would be but fair to producers and con-
sumers for the government to have a new
and genuine investigation of the subject by
a commission of disinterested authorities,
whose conclusions could not be questioned.
If their researches were in favor of the pro-
hibited preservatives a genuine service would
be done to the country. If their conclusions
were in favor of the opinion of Dr. Wiley,
that authority would not only be vindicated,
but it would add very materially to his
reputation.

In either case great good would come from
it. And it is not to be believed that the
Chief Chemist of the Department could
object to a competent body of fellow-
scientists making such an investigation. It
is true that it would either make or break
his reputation as a competent official, but if
he is what his position proclaims him to be,
he cannot object to such a test.

The practical effect of this prohibition of
a mild curing agent is strikingly illustrated
in a letter from a leading pork packing con-
cern which appears elsewhere in this issue.
It is worthy the careful consideration of
every pork packer.

"ADULTERATED" SAUSAGE

A Michigan judge has decided that the use
of cereals and water in sausage is an adul-
teration of the product, and brings it within
the scope of the state food law prohibiting
adulterations. The trade well knows what
the enforcement of such a ruling would mean
to the sausage business in Michigan, and to
the consumer, too. It would mean that
nothing but dry or "all meat" sausage could
be sold in that state. It would mean the
complete destruction of the trade in the

great variety of popular sausage products of
the "wet" class, in which cereals and water
are a necessity. And it would mean such an
increase in the cost of sausage products sold
in Michigan as to compel a majority of con-
sumers to give them up.

It may accord with theory, or with a hair-
splitting interpretation of the word "adultera-
tion," to say that water and sausage flour
are adulterants in sausage. If the Michigan
judge who handed down this opinion had any
practical knowledge of the sausage business,
or had traveled widely enough to know sau-
sages as they are made and eaten in various
parts of the world—or even in his own coun-
try—he would not have assumed to revolu-
tionize the sausage business or to dictate a
diet for sausage-eaters.

One of the finest sausages made in England
is blood sausage, which consists of fresh pig's
blood, groats (a cereal) and pork fat. Blood
sausage is not considered an adulterated
product in England, or anywhere else where
fine sausage is known. This is only one of
scores of instances which might be men-
tioned to refute the "adulteration" theory.
The National Provisioner has already ex-
plained at length the reasons and the neces-
sity for the use of water and of a properly-
prepared cereal flour in sausage making.

It is more than probable that the learned
Michigan judge, if he eats sausage at all,
has many times smacked his lips over a de-
licious bit of the product without knowing
that much of its palatability and most of its
digestibility were due to the presence in it
of the "adulterations" he has condemned.

PACKERS' LOST PROFITS

A healthy packinghouse seldom grows less.
When it shows real signs of growing, then
give it room to expand. Leave room for an-
other machine of the same kind, or one of
double capacity. Put in machinery which
you calculate will pay you a profit, and never
consider any such expense useless.

"What's the use of this" and "What's the
use of that" have stopped the growth of many
a promising packinghouse. Scores of packing-
houses throughout the country are handing
over larger profits to outsiders than they them-
selves are making, and profits on material
they themselves should be getting the greater
part of.

The manufacturer, the jobber, the retailer
all have to make a profit, which should be
proportionate to their investment, ability to
expand and their willingness to try to. The
manufacture of many by-products means the
establishment of practically another factory,
such as soap, glue, etc., and the outlay of
large capital. But there are many by-products
the average packer could attend to with com-
paratively little outlay. The profits on these
he is now letting slip through his fingers.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

NEGLECTED BY-PRODUCT PROFITS.

Dried blood just at present is in poor demand. However, packers are holding at around \$2.50 per unit on a basis of 16½ per cent. Ammonia, or \$41.25 per ton f.o.b. Chicago, in bags—analysis and other minor expenses not deducted, of course. Concentrated tankage is worth \$2.40 per unit, which on a basis of 16 per cent. ammonia means \$38.40 per ton, while ground tankage analyzing 9 and 20 ammonia and bone phosphate respectively is worth \$2.30 and 10c., or \$22.70 per ton; or if unground, 50c. per ton less.

All packers make tankage; all of them make dried blood, either kept separate or mixed with tankage; but not a great many make concentrated tankage, of which there is—remember—2½ lbs. per hog, worth now nearly 2c. per pound. Not only should tank liquor be evaporated, but also other waste liquors should be utilized.

A very small house can well afford to investigate the tank water evaporation question, and also pay strict attention to the proper manufacture of tankage and dried blood so as to obtain the highest price therefor.

Another necessary piece of machinery, aside from dryer and evaporator, is a grinder, so that a further enhanced value may be gained. Ground tankage is worth 50c. per ton more than unground. If tankage, dried blood and concentrated are made in such quantities as to necessitate mixing to obtain volume sufficient to ship before loss of ammonia begins to obtain, then by all means install a grinder.

There is no reason why a packer, especially in the country, should not manufacture commercial fertilizers to sell to the farmer, the retired capitalist's garden and farm steward, to the florist, to the park commissioner and others at a price worth having. The Union Stockyards and Transit Company of Chicago manufacture—that is they dry and pulverize—sheep, cattle and hog manure, which they sell to the above-mentioned buyers at a price that makes real fertilizer look cheap.

Then again, there is chicken, hog and cattle feed that can be made and sold at a good profit. Every little bit helps; it's these "little bits" that make the aggregate worth going after. And the expense of manufacturing many by-products now neglected is practically nominal in many instances.

SOLUTION AND SOLVENTS.

Whatever weakens cohesion assists solution. Thus, by powdering a substance, say for instance borax, cohesion is partially destroyed and the surface increased, consequently promoting solution.

Heat in most cases is the greatest contributor to solution, its effect being to weaken cohesion by increasing the distance between the particles of the solid. There are, however,

marked exceptions. Cold water will dissolve double the amount of lime as will boiling water, while the solubility of common salt appears but little affected by any temperature above freezing point.

Some substances increase in solubility regularly as the temperature increases up to a certain point and then declines. Sugar can be dissolved and recovered in an unaltered condition by vaporization of the water, as also may salt and borax.

Full strength pickle is practically a saturated solution. That is, the water has taken up all the salt it can dissolve, which means the force of cohesion between the particles of the solid is equaled by the adhesion of the solid and liquid to each other. In the packing business water is the great solvent, and practically the only one used.

SOAP POWDER FORMULA.

British patent No. 27,701, of 1906, describes a process of manufacturing a soap powder which according to The Oil and Color Trades Journal consists as follows: When solid crystalline sodium monosilicate is incorporated with or mixed with soap, and the ingredients finely ground, a soap powder of great detergent power is obtained. The soap powder may be prepared either by adding the crystalline sodium monosilicate to the melted soap, and after drying the mixture, grinding it to the requisite fineness, or by taking any kind of soap, and after drying and grinding it, the soap may be mixed with the crystalline sodium monosilicate. The proportions are varied according to the purpose for which the soap powder is intended to be applied.

SINGEING HOGS.

There are several methods of singeing hogs—by use of coal, by oil, and by gas and air. The latter is probably the best method. A furnace is built about 18 feet high and about 2 feet in diameter, lined with fire brick, with 12 burners in the bottom and 12 at the top. The hog, however, is not allowed to go within over two feet of the top burners. The sticking bar runs under the furnace and the hog is pulled up by a chain and hook attached to the jaw.

After singeing, the hogs should be dropped into a vat of cold water, and thence onto the scraping bench to be cleaned. If white rinds are required the hogs should be scalded; if black rinds are required they are not scalded, but left in the singer a trifle longer.

FEEDING DISTILLERY RESIDUES.

Scientists have found, says Pure Products, that the first residue of distilleries, at the beginning of the working season, is liable, if fed to cattle, to be injurious; for the copper vessels used in handling the mashers and in the process of distilling, if not well tinned

inside, become coated over with verdigris while not in use. This is liable to be dissolved by the acids of the ripe mashers, and the first residue will thus contain copper. Such residues have been known to have the same poisonous effect upon cattle as food containing copper upon the human organism, and to endanger the health of the cattle. It is well to have this circumstance in mind when the works are started up, and to reject the first of the residue, perhaps as much as a quarter or a third of a tub, keeping only the succeeding portions for feed.

NEW PATENTS.

875,092. Can-marking Machine. Irving S. Merrell, Syracuse, N. Y., assignor to Merrell-Soule Company, Syracuse, N. Y., a corporation of New York.

875,382. Process of Bating Hides and Skins. Otto Rohm, Stuttgart, Germany. The process described of bating hides and skins consists in subjecting the hides and skins to the action of an aqueous solution of sulfured hydrogen, carbonic acid and ammonia.

875,677. Apparatus for Soldering Cans. Charles W. Sleeper, Lancaster, N. H., assignor to The Independent Canning Company, Eastport, Me.

875,174. Branding or Marking Composition. Julius Hauser, Los Angeles, Cal. A branding or marking compound for meats, consisting of hydrochlorate of nitrobenzene, muriatic acid and glycerin, compounded in the proportions of one ounce of hydrochlorate of nitrobenzene to one-half ounce of muriatic acid and three ounces of glycerin.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

ROSA SPICE

A Guaranteed Pure Spice,
Of Bright Red Color,
Practically Tasteless.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL PURE FOOD
INSIDE COLOR.

Write for particulars and sample.

B. FISCHER & CO.
Importers—Grinders—Exporters
PURE SPICES
NEW YORK

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

OUR SPECIALTIES

Woodenware and Cooperage, Twines and Cordage,
Salt, Anhydrous Ammonia, Skewers, Bungs, Plugs
and Vents, Wax and Parchment Paper.

CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SAUSAGEMAKERS AND BOSS CUTTER.

Oscar F. Mayer & Bro., of Chicago, who have a wide reputation as manufacturers of specially fine sausages and delicatessen, are now using a 43-inch bowl Boss Silent Cutter. The Mayer Bros. gave the Cincinnati packers a fine time during the recent convention, and were in turn invited to Cincinnati. Mr. Gottfried Mayer came, and while there called on The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. He was very much impressed with the vastness and thorough equipment of their plant. Being a practical sausage-maker, after examining into the merits of the Boss cutter, he expressed satisfaction with its strong mechanical construction, assuring speed and absolutely sanitary results.

THE ARMOUR 1908 CALENDAR.

Armour & Company have issued a most attractive calendar of "Old-Fashioned Girls" heads done in colors by some of America's prominent artists. Five of these make up the calendar, which is loosely bound by means of ribbon, thus permitting the pictures to be separated. Among the artists represented on the calendar are C. Allan Gilbert, with his "Daughter of the Revolution," Henry Hutt with his "Damsel of a Century Ago," Fred S. Manning with his "Cranford Beauty," Harrison Fisher with his "Old-Fashioned Girl," and A. B. Wenzell with his "Daughter of the Cavaliers."

A notice is issued with the calendar which states that, anticipating the wants of those who may desire these designs as art plates suitable for framing or portfolio, Armour & Company have ordered a limited edition printed, size 11x17, with calendar dates and advertising eliminated. In this form they will send, postpaid, any one of the designs on receipt of 25 cents, or the complete set by prepaid express for \$1 in stamps or money order. Address all requests to Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill.

THE SWIFT 1908 CALENDAR.

Swift & Company's Premium Art Calendar is out, and, as usual, is one of the prettiest calendars of the year. This time it consists of a cover design painted by Miss A. C. Eggleston and entitled "An Ideal American Girl's Head," and two other plates. The cover picture is framed in gold, and the rest of the cover is of watered silk effect. The calendar is attached to the cover, leaving the two inner panels devoid of all advertising matter and in a suitable condition for framing. A "Roman Matron" composes one of the panels and "An Amalifi Beauty" the other, both by the celebrated Russian artist Eisman Semenowsky. Both are in colors, striking yet pleasing to the eye.

Accompanying the calendar is an announcement stating that Swift & Company have the two Semenowsky panels, mounted on heavy dark cardboard, 13x22½ inches. As the panels are 8¼x17½ inches, these boards have splendid wide margins, and the pictures make excellent subjects for framing. These art plates are carefully wrapped in thin white paper, fastened with gold seals, and are mailed in heavy stiff-board mailers, with artistic outside wrapper of chocolate-colored

paper. They will be sent, postpaid, to any address for fifty cents per set. Address Swift & Company, Chicago.

NOVEMBER MEAT EXPORT FIGURES.

Completed reports of exports of meat and allied products and meat animals for November, 1907, and for the eleven months of the year have been made public by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The final totals show a gain of \$1,565,535 in our foreign meat trade for November, as compared to November, 1906. For the eleven months of the year the trade was \$4,805,587 less than for the same period of 1906. The following tables show at a glance the exports for the month and for the eleven months, compared with the same periods of 1906:

Meat Products.

	Nov., 1907.	Nov., 1906.
Canned beef, lbs.....	3,539,418	1,006,191
Value	\$394,590	98,920
Fresh beef, lbs.....	14,918,018	22,923,412
Value	\$1,439,232	\$2,133,773
Salted or pickled beef, lbs.....	4,654,751	5,496,979
Value	\$316,320	\$297,917
Other cured beef, lbs.....	62,308	148,000
Value	\$6,800	\$14,217
Tallow, lbs.....	7,026,064	11,135,642
Value	\$434,810	\$694,777
Hams, lbs.....	15,876,405	12,815,325
Value	\$1,857,640	\$1,454,306
Bacon, lbs.....	13,416,561	12,835,916
Value	\$1,440,591	\$1,354,085
Canned pork, lbs.....	379,242	77,210
Value	\$39,367	\$11,090
Fresh pork, lbs.....	605,676	2,077,119
Value	\$71,538	\$193,505
Salted or pickled pork, lbs.....	12,494,746	13,716,574
Value	\$1,154,836	\$1,145,167
Lard, lbs.....	45,068,235	37,576,710
Value	\$4,303,000	\$3,432,922
Lard compounds, etc., lbs.....	9,149,153	6,637,755
Value	\$744,611	\$483,901
Mutton, lbs.....	83,668	65,094
Value	\$8,304	\$6,235
Oleo oil, lbs.....	15,428,970	12,604,442
Value	\$1,467,488	\$1,065,729
Oleomargarine, lbs.....	231,106	464,490
Value	\$23,574	\$44,998
Poultry and game, value.....	\$38,900	\$10,889
Sausage and sausage meats, lbs.....	471,337	412,082
Value	\$53,068	\$43,695
Sausage casings, value.....	\$368,647	\$347,689
All other meat products, value.....	\$432,061	\$277,345
Total meat products, value.....	\$14,596,695	\$13,081,160

By-Products and Allied Products.

Bones, hoofs, horns, etc., value	\$10,467	\$16,658
Butter, lbs.....	301,384	421,899
Value	\$98,838	\$87,861
Eggs, dozen	707,038	404,196
Value	\$132,274	\$118,282
Fertilizer (except crude phosphate), tons	5,956	4,639
Value	\$182,552	\$151,187
Glue, lbs.....	285,685	251,201
Value	\$27,612	\$26,105
Grease and soap stock, value.....	\$456,028	\$420,758
Hides and skins (other than furs), lbs.....	980,645	2,508,197
Value	\$115,428	\$282,206
Lard oil, gallons.....	34,155	20,467
Value	\$19,022	\$13,926
Soap (except toilet or fancy), lbs.....	3,646,704	4,963,327
Value	\$148,025	\$223,934

Meat Animals.

Cattle, head	26,677	32,126
Value	\$2,125,486	\$2,705,966
Hogs, head	1,311	2,524
Value	\$18,558	\$37,792
Sheep, head.....	7,288	5,147
Value	\$35,580	\$18,069
Total meat animals, value.....	\$2,177,624	\$2,762,727

For the eleven months to November 30, with comparisons, the figures are:

Meat Products.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Canned beef	\$1,939,047	\$3,425,987	0,428,008
Fresh beef	24,464,546	22,593,343	20,818,716
Salted or pickled beef	2,029,442	4,127,997	3,744,760
Other cured beef	134,208	83,233	15,112
Tallow	6,104,682	5,241,305	3,400,669
Bacon	20,772,832	34,251,458	24,285,885
Hams	22,507,513	19,186,571	19,897,272
Canned pork	289,060	873,967	1,044,926
Fresh pork	1,155,456	1,088,114	1,061,835
Salted or pickled pork	14,396,536	11,361,663	9,477,506
Lard	52,559,907	53,600,984	48,332,439
Lard compounds	6,191,759	4,217,419	3,560,952
Mutton	97,865	81,681	47,194
Oleo oil	17,136,012	15,941,025	13,249,413
Oleomargarine	314,582	843,686	775,784
Poultry and game	1,110,875	1,365,954	723,095
Sausage and sausage meats	844,883	864,974	701,001
Sausage casings	3,515,195	2,683,233	2,380,154
All other meat products	3,462,469	3,296,912	4,185,195
Total meat products.....	\$179,945,930	\$184,751,526	\$163,829,436

Meat Animals.

Cattle	\$31,211,888	\$35,328,525	\$36,867,083
Hogs	284,615	818,577	633,541
Sheep	675,177	803,483	1,141,902
Total meat animals	\$32,171,630	\$36,450,585	\$38,642,616

PLEASED WITH BOSS EQUIPMENT.

The Nuckolls Packing Company, of Pueblo, Colo., have recently purchased a Boss hog scraper and a Boss back fat skinner. Mr. Nuckolls came on to Cincinnati after looking at the different machines in Chicago, and was so favorably impressed with what he saw in Cincinnati that he bought the Boss machines.

He also paid Gen. Ryan a visit at the Cincinnati Abattoir Company. On account of sickness in his family Mr. Nuckolls could not attend this year's meeting of the American Meat Packers' Association, but was present at last year's meeting, at which Gen. Ryan was elected first president of the association, in which position he did so much credit to the association and himself.

DENVER LIVESTOCK SHOW.

The second annual Western National Live Stock Exposition, to be held at Denver, January 20-25, promises to take on a real national character this year. Entries have been surprisingly large and the show will be at least four times as big as last year. Its entries cover the entire country and the attendance promises to be very heavy. The American National Livestock Association meets at Denver the same week.

OLEOMARGARINE IN AFRICA.

An American consul writes that there is a good market in southern Africa for American oleomargarine, which seems to have been neglected. Holland at the present time furnishes most of the butter substitute to the people of this section. The duty is four and one-half cents per pound. The retail price is twenty-four cents per pound.

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NEW CORPORATIONS.

Magnolia, Ark.—The Standard Ice and Light Company has been organized with a capital of \$25,000.

Webb City, Mo.—The Interurban Ice Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by J. F. Daniel, B. C. Aylor and M. C. Terry.

Maryville, Tenn.—R. G. Montgomery, W. M. Caldwell and C. R. Frow have incorporated the Maryville Ice and Packing Company with \$15,000 capital stock.

Trippville, Wis.—The Trippville Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500 by A. L. Grilley, F. E. Burris, J. Sterba and J. V. O. Mitchell.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Wheat's Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to manufacture ice cream, ices, etc., by E. C. Sutton, L. H. Sutton and M. Kimball.

Springfield, Ill.—The Larsen-Baker Ice Machine Company, of Omaha, Neb., has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois with a capital stock of \$250,000, to manufacture refrigerating machines.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Blue Seal Ice Cream Company has been incorporated to establish an ice cream factory. The capital stock is \$5,000 and incorporators are G. Algers, G. S. Perkins, N. Cox and others.

Chicago, Ill.—The National Condensed Milk Company of 100 Washington street has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in milk products, with a capital stock of \$150,000, by F. E. Clifford, F. McIntyre and W. H. Johnson.

Dover, Del.—The New Kensington Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. M. Rouck, Sr., Bellevue, Pa.; F. A. Rider, 1101 Diamond Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., and R. Robbins, Crafton, Pa.

ICE NOTES.

Mexico, Mo.—C. M. Clary has purchased the Mexico ice plant.

Paris, Ark.—The Logan County Cotton Oil Company will install an ice plant.

Indianapolis, Ind.—W. J. Hoffmann has been appointed receiver for the Mutual Ice Company.

Adamsburg, S. C.—The establishment of an ice plant here is contemplated by F. M. Adams.

Marianna, Ark.—J. S. Wahl is reported as contemplating the establishment of an ice plant here.

Booneville, Ark.—The Booneville Ice, Light and Cold Storage Company will establish a 20-ton ice plant.

Hico, Tex.—The Hico Ice and Cold Storage Company, recently organized, has begun the erection of its plant.

High Point, N. C.—The establishment of an ice plant here is contemplated by a Mr. Vreeland of New York, N. Y.

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St. Louis, Mo.—The large warehouse and ice plant of the Lemp Brewing Company has been badly damaged by fire.

Enosburg, Vt.—It is rumored that a large condensed milk plant is to be erected at this place, to cost around \$75,000.

Watertown, N. Y.—The Ice Company of Watertown has purchased the business of the Watertown Consumers' Ice Company.

Springfield, Mo.—The Weber-Copeland Ice Company, recently incorporated, has changed its name to the Frisco Ice Company.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—The W. G. Smith Light and Power Company will install an ice plant of 10-tons capacity, to cost about \$10,000.

La Grange, Tex.—The W. J. Lemp Brewing Company of St. Louis, Mo., is about to establish a cold storage plant to cost around \$20,000.

Baird, Tex.—The Farmers' and Merchants' Gin, Light and Ice Company, recently incorporated, has decided to install a 5-ton ice plant.

Roanoke, Va.—The plant of the Woodrum-Bent Mountain Apple and Cold Storage Company, on Bent Mountain, has been damaged by fire.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The plant of the United Ice Manufacturing Company at Seventeenth street and Washington avenue was sold at a sheriff's sale on January 6.

New York, N. Y.—Due to the collapsing of two upper floors, three large ammonia tanks exploded at the brewery plant of Flanagan, Nay & company on January 7.

Redding, Cal.—The erection of the new ice and soda plant of John Zess & Sons is progressing rapidly. This plant is to replace the one destroyed by fire last July.

Whitley, N. C.—An ice plant, together with machine shop, supply house of the Whitley Reduction Company, was destroyed by fire on January 6, entailing a loss of \$15,000.

New Orleans, La.—The People's Brewing Company, recently incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock, will shortly commence the erection of its plant, which will include an ice and electric power plant.

Los Angeles, Calif.—It is reported that arrangements have been made for the erection of a four-story dairy plant at Twelfth street and Towne avenue. The building will, it is said, house the Consolidated creamery companies.

Toledo, O.—The Lake Shore has begun the construction of a mammoth cold storage building on the middle grounds, near the south end of the new freight houses. The building will be of frame construction, and will have a ground space of 194.38 feet.

Chester, Pa.—At a special meeting held last week of the Board of Directors of the Consumers' Ice Company, it was decided that the work on the new plant, which was halted by the fire which destroyed the major portion of the concern's buildings a number of months ago, should be erected at once. The new buildings will cost \$25,000.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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ICE TOOLS ELEVATORS

FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

BY JOHN E. STARR.

(Concluded from last week.)

In this connection also may be mentioned a fireproof ice storage house containing about 4,000 tons of ice, which was built with an outer wall of three courses of 4-inch vitrified tile, and inner wall of one course of vitrified tile, the inside course being eight inches away from the outside wall, and the thrust of the wind pressure without and the ice thrust from within was taken up by running an extra course of 4-inch tile pilaster vertically on 4½-foot centers, and filling the remaining four inches with a vertical course of 4x4 inserted cork board cemented to the 4-inch pilaster and to the outside walls. This made a firm insulated tie between the two walls, and the 8-inch space between these pilasters and cork ties was filled with granulated cork.

As far as possible the rooms in the warehouses described were so grouped as to place rooms carrying the same temperature one above the other; but where this was impossible, and a lower room had one temperature and the room next above a different temperature, conduction by means of the columns, which were of course continuous, was prevented by insulating the columns in the colder room or the warmer room and joining the insulation of the column with the insulation on the floor so that no heat could pass from the warmer to the colder room, except by passing through the insulation.

The Fire Walls.

In large houses such as above described under classes "A," "B," and "C," it was of course necessary to divide the fire risks into restricted areas to meet the underwriters' requirements. In the case of the building described at St. Paul, two fire walls were run through the building dividing it into three fire risks, and in case of the first building described in Detroit three fire walls were run, dividing it into four fire risks; and in class "C" one fire wall was run, dividing it into two fire risks. These walls were made of double 4-inch tile with a filled insulating space between, and on account of the insulation really produced a much more effective fire stop than a solid wall. Wherever any openings were necessary double fireproof doors were installed on each side of the wall. The underwriters considered that one of these doors might be a swing refrigerator door, covered with galvanized iron, or tin, in accordance with the underwriters' requirement, and that the other door could be the usual fireproof solid door, normally held open by a fusible link.

Wherever there were openings from the receiving rooms into the refrigerating rooms, vestibules were provided with a fireproof cold storage door on each side of the vestibule. This covered all of the requirements of the underwriters for fireproof construction. All doors throughout all of these buildings, whether refrigerator doors or otherwise, were covered with either galvanized iron or tin in accordance with underwriters' specifications.

It was ascertained that where buildings were divided into separate fire risks, the conduction from one floor risk to the other through the continuous girders could be best avoided by placing the skeleton framework of each fire risk entirely on its own columns in-



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stead of using a common column between the two fire risks. This adds very little to the cost of the building, allows a continuous fill of insulating material between each fire risk, and it not only prevents conduction through the columns, but also prevents conduction by reason of the insulating fill passing the ends of the floors. It also prevents conduction from one fire risk to the other through the girders. This construction is especially desirable where one floor risk or one section of the whole house is carried on temperatures much lower than the adjoining section.

This general consideration also applies to the elevator shaftways, for if the framing of these shaftways is exposed in the elevator shaft, sweating or frosting might be expected from each floor at the framing beams around the elevator shaft. Sufficient allowance therefore should be made to build up a separate tile wall up the elevator shaft tied at its few points as possible and carrying a continuous fill between this inside wall of the shaft and the tile wall exposed to the refrigerated room.

These buildings, after having been thoroughly inspected by underwriting experts, have been pronounced a very high class risk from a fire standpoint. There are absolutely no openings into the refrigerated rooms except those openings protected by double fireproof doors, and the only openings into the building are at the receiving and delivery rooms, consequently the danger of loss to contents from a general conflagration is greatly minimized, and in fact, almost entirely eliminated, and the insulation between the inside and the outside walls lends an additional value to the fire risk.

It has been proven conclusively that almost any of the insulating materials in common use when put up between fireproof walls of tile or brick do not contain sufficient air to

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& Son.

support combustion in case of fire playing on the inner or outer wall. Tests have been made by making an opening of good size in outer wall, exposing the insulation and building a hot bonfire on the outside immediately against the opening, and continuing the test for several hours. At the end of the test it was found that the insulation was only charred a few inches back from the opening.

Stability of Concrete Walls.

Another point may be mentioned which shows the great stability of reinforced concrete construction for beams, girders and a combination of reinforced concrete or tile for floors. In the house mentioned in class "B" at St. Paul, the construction of the concrete work was commenced in the fall and continued through the winter, concrete work being done at temperature as low as ten above zero by keeping steam on the molds. The refrigeration was turned on in hot weather and the first floors refrigerated were in the center of the building at very low temperature, ranging from zero to five below zero, with ordinary summer temperatures existing on each side, above and below. Rooms were gradually turned into refrigeration at various degrees of temperature ranging from five below zero to 35 above. It will readily be seen that under these conditions the building was subjected to the most severe strains that could be conceived of in the way of expansion and contraction, and yet there was not a sign of a flaw or a crack in any column, girder, beam or floor, and this on a comparatively green building, which, of course, is growing stronger every day.

The proper combination of reinforced concrete, tile, brick and iron will, of course, vary in different localities, depending on the local conditions and the cost of the various materials; but in a general way it may be stated that the cost of the buildings per cubic foot, fully insulated, will run, if anything, less than the cost of a wooden building whether of the

ordinary girder or floor beam type, or of mill construction, or of a combination of iron and wood, and that the general method here described of practically constructing the inside of a building with a continuous course of insulation all around has entirely obviated many of the difficulties which might be apprehended in the use of these materials.

Low Insurance Rates.

The fire risk is also a very important feature as the first asking rate on these buildings was only 40c. on contents, which is only about 1-3 the average rate on wooden or mill constructed buildings, and in some cases 1/4 the rate as to the buildings themselves, the owners as a rule feel that they are practically indestructible and carry their own insurance. Underwriters have offered as low a rate as 18c. on contents and 5c. on the building if a sprinkler system were installed. However, until fireproof cold storage warehouses have to enter competition with other fireproof cold storage warehouses it is unnecessary to install the sprinkler system on account of lower rates of insurance, as the rate without the sprinkler system is so far below the ordinary cold storage rate as to render such an installation unnecessary from a competitive standpoint. There is also a feeling that a sprinkler system might do more harm than good in an absolutely fireproof cold storage warehouse, while in a non-fireproof cold storage warehouse, its installation has proved to be of practical advantage. The reason for this lies in the fact that in the non-fireproof house a fire starting in one room could easily spread throughout the building if not protected by the sprinkler system, while in a fireproof house, such as described, it would be next to impossible for a fire to extend beyond the room in which is originated.

It must be remembered all the time that a comparison of the fire risk in a fireproof cold storage warehouse with the average so-called fireproof building is not a fair one on account

of the fact that there are practically no openings into the main part of the warehouse, while the average fireproof office building is vulnerable in a general conflagration, owing to the fact that a very large percentage of its outside surface is made up of window openings, and that is divided into small rooms containing in the doors, trim and other woodwork a large amount of inflammable material. Hence in a general conflagration an office building, although classed as fireproof, may be completely gutted, and even the so-called fireproof portion, such as ironwork and the soft tile work, may be damaged from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent.

It would be quite beyond the scope of this paper to touch on all of the points which have to be looked after in the construction of a fireproof cold storage warehouse. There are many apparently small items that cannot be treated here, which go to make a fully successful house, but the general principles above set forth of allowing no heat to pass from the outside to the inside, except it passes through the insulation, and similarly no heat to pass from a comparatively high temperature room to a low temperature room without having to pass through insulation at every point is the principle adhered to from start to finish.

REA HAS A FIRE.

The fire hoodoo got on the trail of another Pittsburg packer this week. W. M. Rea & Company's big pork packing plant at Pittsburg was damaged by fire early last week to the extent of between \$100,000 and \$200,000. The fire got a good start before the department got to work and proved a hard blaze to handle. Its cause was not determined. The Reas are hustlers and have a big trade to take care of, and they will restore the plant to full working order at the earliest possible date.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in lbs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Reactions to Lower Prices—Marked Increase of Hog Receipts—Outside Speculation Dampened—Unloading of "Longs"—Free Selling by Packers—Some Growth of Stocks—Conservative Foreign Buying—Fairly Firm Undertone at the Reaction—Packers Prompt Buyers of the Hog Supply at the Easier Prices.

The statistical positions of the hog products markets in Europe and this country are, of course, more favorable than ordinarily; because they are so the outside speculators occasionally make a dip into trading.

It was by reason of the indicated sentiment of the outside speculators that the rather sharp advance in prices for the products took place early in the week.

The packers let the speculators have all they wanted of the products in the trading in the way of the options on Monday; it was clear then that the rise was not likely to hold and that when the expected hog supplies were received through the week that there would be a reaction in the products markets to lower prices.

Seemingly the time is not ripe for permanently bullish prices for the products, however they may be taken hold of at times for an advanced trading basis.

Until the hog supplies in the country are more freely packed and put away for a material accumulation it may be doubted that the products market can be steered by outside speculation.

Rather the pressure is likely to come in the near future from packers on account of the probable hog supply and the current unsatisfactory condition of the foreign demands for the products.

"The public" has had easier money market situations and bank accommodations for the week; it regarded the position of some of the food products markets as inviting to them.

The outside speculators supposed a run-away market for the products was among the possibilities, because of their statistical positions, especially in view of the light stocks held by Europe.

But there is more to the market for the products than its favorable supply position; indeed the probable hog supply should be the most important factor for consideration.

The disposition of the farmers to accept the current prices for hogs implies that there is a considerable supply of them to come forward. Therefore the stocks of the products at the packing centres are likely to increase from this alone.

The government had reported the hog supply in the country larger than it was last year; corresponding information had been had direct by some trade sources.

The deduction would be that if the hog supply marketed up to last week was somewhat less than to the corresponding time in the previous year that the hog marketing through the remainder of the winter packing season must be of an increasingly important order.

It must be considered, as well, that the conditions of general business in this country and Europe are not sufficiently assuring to

take care of a materially more liberal packing than has been had, for the present at least.

It is quite probable, however, that commercial affairs all around will waken at an earlier period than expected, because of the nearly normal situation of money affairs, and that the distributors to the consumers of the products will be then in line for full buying.

But no one is expecting quite the degree of vitality to general trading that was had last year in the winter and spring months, however materially more it is likely to be than at present.

It remains then a question as to the extent of productions for this season.

There has been a considerable loss of productions thus far this season from the less average weights had of the hogs as compared with those of last year.

From the present desire to market the hog supply freely it is quite probable that the weights of the hogs will steadily keep under those had in the previous season. It is apparent, then, that a materially larger number of hogs will have to be marketed for the winter packing to make productions equal to those of last year for the same time.

The possible extent of the hog packing is the most significant consideration at present; absolute security of market prices for the products is not likely to be had until the trade are better satisfied than now concerning possible supplies of hogs.

The decline in the prices of hogs in Tuesday's and Wednesday's markets, with the materially larger supplies of the hogs be-

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The English market reports were not at all of a cheering order for the week. They opened after the holidays, as by the London auction, in part 3d. lower, and otherwise unchanged, while only 550 casks were sold out of 2,190 casks offered at the sale.

It is quite probable that the tameness of the English markets is due to the modified continental demands upon them, particularly those from Baltic ports, as provisions had been made of supplies by the continent against the close of inland navigation upon them.

The English advices did not do more to the markets in this country than to induce some talk of possible slackness in the export trading. The export demand had been steadily improving, especially upon western markets.

The situation of prices at our eastern and western markets has not undergone important change for the week.

Our home soap makers are not as a rule yet ready to resume active buying, but there are sufficient demands against the making of other than moderate accumulations of supplies.

It would be difficult to find any feature in the market adverse to at least steadiness as to prices.

Even with the current conservative demands the supplies of prime grades are closely sold up; moderate accumulations of stock, therefore, are of the under qualities.

The cattle receipts have been steadily less in volume than those of last year, and their quality is poorer than then. There must be a marked loss of production against the previous season's production.

Of course the manufactured goods business is not nearly as large as it was last year at this time, but it is steadily improving on the better feeling in commercial circles generally.

There is the consideration, as well, for near future at least, regularity to the market of the current prices for the tallow, as well as for grease, being relatively lower than usual with the cost of cottonseed oil; therefore that soap makers' consumption will be, in some degree, diverted to them.

The market seems to be awaiting a stirring up of more confidence in the manufacturing interests.

When fear is allayed, all around, and the traders make up their minds that the season's business is apt to be a fairly lively one for consumption, despite the political election of the fall months, the lessened supply position of many raw material products should act favorably upon their market cost.

The only sale of New York City hoghead tallow up to the close of Wednesday was of 200 hhds. direct from melters' hands to England at equal to 5½c. On Thursday there

were 200 hhds. city sold for export at a decline to 5 7-16c. The market price is now at 5 7-16c., at which the latest sale of the week was made. The weekly contract deliveries were made at 5 7-16c.

The New York City tes., special grade for export, last sold at 5½c. in hhds.

The city edible tallow is in very moderate supply; quoted at 7c.; there is a little export demand.

Country made tallow is in moderate receipt; the best grades are promptly taken up. Sales of 165,000 lbs., in lots, at 5½@5¾c., as to quality.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been for the week an extraordinarily large business on wants of compound makers.

The New York market has been swept up of supplies, and demands have extended to February and March deliveries.

Quite 840,000 lbs. have been taken by the local, western and, possibly, southern compound making interest, all at 7½c.

The market closed in New York at 7½c. bid and in Chicago at 7½c.

The buying has been done more in preparation for an increased business in compounds more than from the existing degree of demand for them.

However, some of the compound makers say that they are having already materially increased demands for the compounds.

Besides the prices of the stearine are regarded as very reasonable, by comparison at least.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Rotterdam has, at length, got into vim for buying. The improved general financial and commercial markets upon the continent accounts for current accelerated demands for raw material supply. From 4,000 tes. to 5,000 tes. have been taken up in Rotterdam at 54 florins. Rotterdam quotes the oil at 54@55 florins. New York quotes extra at 9¼@10c.; prime at 9c., and No. 3 at 8½c.

LARD STEARINE.—About 9c. quoted. Demands from refiners are unimportant.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Steady demands from foreign markets. About 6c. quoted.

LARD OIL.—Irregular market, on account of the fluctuations in prices for lard. Prime quoted at 70@72c.

GREASE.—Slight increase of home soap makers' demands. Export buying is not, as yet, at all vigorous. Quotations: Yellow, 4¾@4½c.; house, 4½@5½c.; bone, 5½@5½c.; brown, 4¼@4½c.; white, 5½@6¼c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Somewhat stronger market, on moderate supplies and steady demands. Yellow at 5½@5¾c.; white at 6c.

CORN OIL is still at irregular prices. Held

at about \$4.50, but outside lots at lower than that.

PALM OIL.—There is a steady market, moderate supplies on sale. Prime red quoted at 6@6¼c.; Lagos at 6½@6¾c.

COCOANUT OIL.—There is now firmness at the late low trading basis. The foreign advices are rather more encouraging and stocks moderate. Cochin, on spot, 8½@8¾c., and shipments at 7¾@8c. for December and January. Ceylon at 6¼@7c. for spot, and December and January shipments at 6½@6¾c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Spain, 1,120 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 20,500 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 991 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 2,141 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,826 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,347 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 9,949 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 670,924 lbs.; London, England, 1,331 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 2,687 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 1,257 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,166 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,059 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 17,591 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 5,126 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 37,924 lbs.; Southampton, England, 15,000 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 3,548 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 15,375 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,093 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 163,000 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 32,200 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,890 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 2,200 lbs.; Bari, 12,000 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 1,316 lbs.; Bristol, England, 139,648 lbs.; Bilbao, Spain, 6,670 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 33,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 31,500 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 16,520 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 60,871 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 28,532 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 7,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,000 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 6,500 lbs.; Demarara, British Guiana, 5,079 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 36,000 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 7,000 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 21,900 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 12,628 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 453,818 lbs.; Havre, France, 369,796 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 28,604 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 3,114 lbs.; Leicester, England, 15,300 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 900,973 lbs.; Mauritius, 3,500 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 74,111 lbs.; Manchester, England, 162,315 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 14,000 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 13,428 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 3,500 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 20,539 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 44,325 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,200 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 478,181 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 100,001 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 15,873 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 28,674 lbs.; Southampton, England, 191,275 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 12,483 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 77,113 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 12,400 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 81,314 lbs.

PORK.—Bremen, Germany, 100 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 8 bbls.; Ciudad Bolivar,

Cocoanut Oil

Palm Oil

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Tallow

Grease

Caustic Soda

Olive Oil Foots

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A. L. RIESERC 18 & 19 Produce Exchange
NEW YORK CITYStearines, Tallow, Greases, Oils,
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Venezuela, 5 bbls.; Demarara, British Guiana, 165 bbls.; Guadeloup, W. I., 16 bbls.; Hayti, 66 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 63 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 7 tes., 80 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 100 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 45 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 62 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 27 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 98 bbls.; St. John's, N. F., 313 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 818 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 249 cases.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, January 8, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 20 bbls., 50 tes., 22,512 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 12 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 64 bbls.; Demarara, British Guiana, 132 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 20 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 200 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 22 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 1,550,345 lbs., 420 tes.; Nassau, Bahama, 31 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 31 bbls., 14 tes.; Panama, Panama, 15 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 42 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 459 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 574 bbls.; Southampton, England, 1,253,820 lbs.; St. John's N. F., 79 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 40 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 130 tes.; Beyrouth, 50 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 70 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 150 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 570 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,040 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 25 tes.; St. John's, N. F., 100 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 185 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,000 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,000 lbs.; Demarara, British Guiana, 4,000 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 6,400 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,351 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 19,900 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 3,930 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,900 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 214,975 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 48,776 lbs.; Havre, France, 24,465 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 362,651 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 199,625 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 13,432 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,001 lbs.

SLAUGHTER FIGURES FOR 1907.

(Concluded from page 17.)

Detailed reports of receipts, shipments and slaughters at the various centers are as follows:

Chicago.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	282,588	18,402	802,141	319,477
Dec., 1906.....	296,881	25,203	855,081	386,087
12 mos., 1907..	3,305,354	421,934	7,201,061	4,218,115
12 mos., 1906..	3,329,250	413,269	7,275,063	4,806,440

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	194,298	1,863	229,522	109,204
Dec., 1906.....	118,984	2,030	104,057	68,959
12 mos., 1907..	1,452,074	24,587	1,711,902	1,148,724
12 mos., 1906..	1,932,988	26,325	1,742,906	1,341,275

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IN UNITED STATES

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WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

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"IDEAL"

Prime Summer White.

"PROGRESS"Extra Butter Oil.
"ROYAL"

Prime Summer Yellow.

"COTTOPALM"

Special Cooking Oil.

"PROGRESS"Choice Cooking Oil.
"ACIDITY"

Summer White Soap Oil.

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LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

CODES USED: { Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C.
4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.

CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTONOIL," Louisville.

Consumed at Chicago.

Dec., 1907.....	146,350	16,409	572,619	210,273
Dec., 1906.....	179,897	23,173	551,604	317,608
12 mos., 1907..	1,853,240	307,097	5,489,159	3,069,391
12 mos., 1906..	1,976,252	389,944	5,532,457	3,404,176

Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1907, 214 lbs.; Dec., 1906, 225 lbs.; twelve months, 1907, 231 lbs.; twelve months, 1906, 226 lbs.

Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1907, 249 lbs.; Dec., 1906, 246 lbs.

Kansas City.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	*Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	144,015	15,052	274,887	80,276
Dec., 1906.....	181,090	17,012	211,913	105,019
12 mos., 1907..	2,384,294	285,966	2,923,777	1,582,148
12 mos., 1906..	2,295,979	259,815	2,075,601	1,616,788

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	*Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	58,401	6,672	44,182	15,729
Dec., 1906.....	78,420	6,739	1,224	20,932
*12 mos., 1907..	781,374	49,440	—	572,180
*12 mos., 1906..	642,414	26,395	—	310,430

Consumed at Kansas City.

Dec., 1907.....	83,956	8,839	228,569	64,362
Dec., 1906.....	109,115	13,700	215,897	82,179
12 mos., 1907..	1,257,854	166,387	2,729,628	1,082,532
12 mos., 1906..	1,340,415	159,550	2,582,668	1,127,533

Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1907, 206 lbs.; Dec., 1906, 212 lbs.

*Feeders.

St. Louis.*

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	68,452	—	168,943	29,759
Dec., 1906.....	79,804	—	186,066	42,056
12 mos., 1907..	1,132,740	—	2,065,145	564,920
12 mos., 1906..	1,121,380	—	1,923,209	578,652

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	16,040	—	61,760	3,757
Dec., 1906.....	15,274	—	46,055	4,664
12 mos., 1907..	370,755	—	753,147	91,330
12 mos., 1906..	364,632	—	585,444	107,908

Consumed at East St. Louis.

Dec., 1907.....	50,386	—	105,183	26,012
Dec., 1906.....	63,530	—	140,011	37,392
12 mos., 1907..	761,985	—	1,311,998	473,590
12 mos., 1906..	756,748	—	1,339,763	471,049

*National Stock Yards, Ill.

Omaha.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	60,000	—	159,097	80,562
Dec., 1906.....	89,727	—	166,622	123,748
12 mos., 1907..	1,158,716	—	2,253,652	2,038,777
12 mos., 1906..	1,079,373	—	2,395,551	2,165,116

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	18,187	—	24,306	29,176
Dec., 1906.....	37,170	—	2,413	41,745
12 mos., 1907..	388,108	—	118,977	1,037,623
12 mos., 1906..	830,887	—	170,663	1,196,063

Consumed at Omaha.

Dec., 1907.....	48,457	—	134,791	60,084
Dec., 1906.....	89,978	—	144,209	80,474
12 mos., 1907..	770,613	—	2,134,675	1,001,154
12 mos., 1906..	748,496	—	2,222,588	969,063

St. Joseph.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	27,430	2,339	159,164	31,198
Dec., 1906.....	49,908	3,955	173,504	47,308
12 mos., 1907..	557,945	58,387	1,923,257	764,287
12 mos., 1906..	553,525	52,662	1,908,207	826,764

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	7,390	74	21,382	3,164
Dec., 1906.....	9,754	812	685	6,341
*12 mos., 1907..	91,808	1,216	5,627	90,992
*12 mos., 1906..	95,886	3,157	1,387	88,597

Consumed at St. Joseph.

Dec., 1907.....	20,079	2,255	136,272	27,719
Dec., 1906.....	40,713	3,042	172,629	39,840
12 mos., 1907..	404,990	54,475	1,803,909	573,662
12 mos., 1906..	410,314	46,721	1,847,246	619,740

Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1907, 219 lbs.; Dec., 1906, 221 lbs. Average weight of hogs for 12 months, 1907, 233 lbs.; for 12 months, 1906, 223 lbs.

*Feeders.

Sioux City.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	22,846	469	110,008	4,781
Dec., 1906.....	29,080	740	109,347	6,959
12 mos., 1907..	402,570	7,646	1,286,125	64,507
12 mos., 1906..	373,885	11,370	1,115,947	64,167

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	8,377	96	27,833	2,892
Dec., 1906.....	13,744	495	6,721	4,926
*12 mos., 1907..	193,109	1,430	3,534	24,511
*12 mos., 1906..	201,068	5,950	895	18,099

Consumed at Sioux City.

Dec., 1907.....	14,444	563	80,771	1,856
Dec., 1906.....	10,633	236	102,646	2,176
12 mos., 1907..	162,642	4,369	1,048,087	24,587
12 mos., 1906..	143,994	5,216	1,013,305	30,260

Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1907, 259 lbs.; Dec., 1906, 259 lbs.

*Feeders.

Denver.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	18,452	881	14,035	43,647
Dec., 1906.....	35,033	—	11,748	73,992
12 mos., 1907..	292,348	14,550	241,393	828,432
12 mos., 1906..	328,751	—	192,720	825,766

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1907.....	13,045	170	500	40,191
Dec., 1906.....	28,507	—	455	63,232
12 mos., 1907..	211,593	2,892	19,173	735,931
12 mos., 1906..	297,550	—	7,532	715,213

Consumed at Denver.

Dec., 1907.....	4,761	639	13,554	6,126
Dec., 1906.....	5,436	—	11,262	6,707
12 mos., 1907..	63,987	10,587	222,250	83,801
12 mos., 1906..	63,025	—	185,264	80,330

Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1907, 245 lbs.; Dec., 1906, 253 lbs.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Moderately Advanced Prices and Small Reactions—Refiners and Compound Makers Buying—Some Inquiry From "Shorts"—Increased Export Demands—Higher Prices in England and Some Continental Markets.

The cottonseed oil markets turned at the beginning of the week to stronger prices. There was a decided advance in the trading basis, especially in Tuesday's market. On Wednesday a moderate further gain was made in the prices.

But in the mid-week trading it looked as if the market had been strained to about all that it could stand for the present.

On Thursday the bureau's report of 9,955,487 bales cotton ginned to January 1 was a bullish factor upon the cotton market, but it barely influenced the cotton oil market, which was barely steady and quiet, and indeed on some deliveries a trifle lower, although closing firm.

The buying of refined in New York early in the week, as bringing about the stronger prices was chiefly by one or two local leading interests on new deals; there was, however, trading on needs of "shorts," and, as well, some foreign interest, but not conclusively all for export.

There is no question, however, but the foreign demands are improved from their late dullness, and that some little business has been done for actual shipment through January and other near deliveries. Some of the foreign markets are substantially more encouraging in prices for business.

We did not observe any further reselling on foreign account.

The English cables show an advance of 1s. 3d. in prices, with Hull quoting 22s. 3d., against a 21s. price in the previous week.

Advices from Marseilles are of a recent advance in prices of 5 francs for the soap grades.

It should be understood that back of the improvement in the Marseilles and English markets is the factor of the short India crops.

Arguing from the basis of modified productions of India and the less than usual stocks for this time of the season of some of the soap materials in the continental markets, it is probable that the continental markets will at length be a decidedly free buyer of the cottonseed oil in this country.

But trade conditions in Europe, although steadily improving, are not, as yet, in shape for confidence in liberal buying.

The advance in the prices in the New York market for the refined was accompanied by considerable buying of crude oil at the mills, also by buying by the refiners, possibly in some little degree on needs of compound makers.

It is estimated that for the week fully 100 tanks crude have been taken up at the southeast and southwest mills at 28c., 28½c., 29c., 30c. and 30½c., chiefly at 29@30c., in some sections of the southeast up to 31c. has been paid.

There is shown a clean advance of 2c. per gallon for the crude oil at the mills.

The refined at the seaboard had gained in equal degree in the week up to the close of trading on Wednesday, and at this writing (Thursday) is about supported.

There has been some little buying in New York of white oil in the interest of the compound makers; reports are that there has been quite 3,000 bbls. of the white oil taken up for January, February and March deliveries, chiefly at 4c. There have been other sales of white oil in small lots, part

for export, of named brands at up to 42@42½c.

An encouraging point of the market has been the disposition of Rotterdam to buy oleo oil, of which it has taken latterly from 4,000 tcs. to 5,000 tcs. at 54 florins.

The Rotterdam market is away behind in its buying for the fall and early winter season of all its usual raw material supplies, because of the semi-paralyzed commercial situations from the late financial disturbances, as reflected directly from Germany and indirectly from America.

A backing up of the opinion that commercial and financial situations are gradually getting back to a normal basis is found in the picking up of buying interest in Europe and this country, and as observed as concerns Europe, notably in connection with the fat markets of Marseilles and Rotterdam.

The linseed markets in Europe are, we think, emphasizing the point of freer money accommodation for consumers' needs, as they are showing rather more vitality to trading and somewhat firmer prices. La Plata linseed shipments, now quoted in London at 38s. 9d., and linseed oil at 22s. 7½d. The supplies of the seed have been more particularly, recently, from America upon the English markets.

The various competitive soap oils of Europe, outside of the linseed, are upon a higher trading basis than they were in the previous week.

But the tallow and grease markets of England are for the week somewhat slacker. The London auction sale for the tallow on Wednesday was in part 3d. lower, with only 550 casks sold out of 2,190 casks offered. But this is accounted for from the lessened demands of the continental upon the United

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"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

Kingdom markets; buying had been largely completed by the Baltic ports upon the English markets against the close of navigation.

The tallow and grease markets of Europe and this country continue relatively cheaper than usual as compared with the cost of cottonseed oil, and this should affect in some degree the ordinary consumption of the home soap makers of cottonseed oil.

The main factors of the oil market will be, of course, the developments of the general foreign and home compound makers' demands, as the latter will be influenced by the attitude of the pure lard market.

At the beginning of this week the lard market went sharply higher, through outside speculation and freer money accommodation. The packers let the outsiders have all they could take care of of the hog fat.

We had considered it doubtful that the lard market was ready for permanently bullish movements; the opinion was justified by the subsequent sinking tendency of the prices to the bullishness of Monday's trading.

It is true that with statistics alone considered of the lard in Europe and this country the market would be rarely in better shape than at present for higher prices.

But there are too many hogs yet to be marketed for the so-called winter packing season, to expect that the hog products could be, just now, swept upward.

The hog supply at the packing points is, just now, beginning to catch up to the volume it had in the previous year at this time; if fewer hogs had been had for several weeks before, it follows, under the belief of a larger supply for the season in farmers' hands than was had last year, that the hog marketing from this alone will be of increasing importance.

But the weights of the hogs are less this season than they were in last year, on account of the high prices of feedstuffs; therefore the general productions are not likely to be larger than then.

The cost of pure lard is now substantially higher, although not as much so as ordinarily, than that for the compounds, which latter are selling at 7@7½¢ for ear lots. The consumption of the cottonseed oil by the compound makers is now close to an ordinary season's volume, but not up to the extraordinary volume it had last year.

There is a good probability of higher lard markets before the spring months from a falling off in hog receipts and livelier trade conditions, whatever the fluctuations in them in the near future. Therefore it is possible that compound makers use of the cottonseed oil will assume more importance as the season is advanced.

The seed supplies are being had by the leading producers as freely as they need them at from \$18@20 per ton.

It would be clear that by paying the current prices for seed the prices for the cotton oil should hang for profits around to at least their current trading basis, especially in consideration of the market prices of the meal. Many of the small mills decline to pay the current prices for the seed and they have not an abundant supply on hand.

The developments of the export and home business will be, however, depended upon for materializing of some current ideas as to prices; trade expressions either way of lower

or better prices await something more definite than transpires at present.

The south has been only a moderate further buyer of refined in New York, after its additional sales of the crude. But the south is holding on to its "long" contracts, which are particularly of the July option, with a good deal of confidence.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

New York Transactions.

On Saturday (4th) market stronger; late deliveries about 1c. higher; sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, May, 38½¢; 200 bbls. July, 39¼¢@40¢; 100 bbls. January, 37¼¢. Closing prices: Prime yellow, January, 37½¢@37¾¢; February, 37¼¢@38¢; March, 37¼¢@38¢; May, 38¼¢@39¢; July, 40¢@40¼¢; September, 40¢@41¢.

Good off oil, January, 36½¢@37½¢; off, January, 36¢@37½¢; winter, 42½¢@46¢; white, 37½¢@40¢.

Sales the day before had been 100 bbls. prime yellow, January, 37¼¢; 200 bbls. March, 37½¢; 2,100 bbls. July, 38¼¢@39¢.

On Monday, well sustained prices. Sales: 600 bbls. prime yellow, January, 37¼¢. and 37½¢; 600 bbls. March, 38¢@38½¢; 100 bbls. May, 39¢; 100 bbls. July, 39¼¢. Closing prices: Prime yellow, January, 37½¢@38¢; February, 38¢@38½¢; March, 38¢@38½¢; May, 38¼¢@39¼¢; July, 39¼¢@39½¢; September, 40¢@40½¢.

Good off yellow, January, 37¼¢@38½¢; 37½¢@38¢; winter, 43½¢@46¢; white, 39½¢@42¢.

On Tuesday advanced prices by ¼¢@1¢. Demand from the south, inquiry; as well, to cover "shorts," and small improvement in foreign demands. Sales of 900 bbls. prime yellow, January, 38¢, 38½¢, 38¾¢; closed, 38¾¢@39¢. February closed 38¾¢@39½¢; 100 bbls. March, 39¢; closed 39¼¢@39½¢; 300 bbls. May, 39½¢@39¾¢; closed 39¾¢@40¢; 700 bbls. July, 40¢@40¼¢; closed 40¼¢@40½¢; September closed 40¢@41¢.

Good off yellow, January, 38¼¢@38½¢; off yellow, January, 38¼¢@38¾¢; winter, January, 44¢@48¢; white, January, 40¢@42¢. Sales: 100 bbls. 40¢.

On Wednesday the close of the market was a trifle easier and quieter. Sales: 700 bbls. prime yellow, January, 38¼¢@39¢; 500 bbls. March, 39½¢; 200 bbls. May, 40¢. and 39½¢; 300 bbls. July, 40¼¢. Closing primes: For prime yellow, January, 38½¢@39¢; February, 38½¢@39¢; March, 39¢@39½¢; May, 39¼¢@39½¢; July, 39¼¢@40¢; September, 39¼¢@40½¢. Good off yellow, January, 37½¢@38½¢; sale 100 bbls., 38¢. Off yellow, January, 37½¢@37¾¢; sale 200 bbls., 37¼¢. Winter, January, 43½¢@48¢. White, January, 39½¢@42¢.

On Thursday the market opened barely steady and was afterwards a trifle lower, but closing firm. Sales: 400 bbls. prime yellow, January, 38½¢@38¾¢; closed, 38½¢@38¾¢; February closed 38½¢@39¢; 100 bbls. March, 38½¢; closed, 38½¢@38¾¢; 400 bbls. May, 38¾¢. and 38½¢; closed, 38¾¢@39¼¢; 500 bbls. July, 39¼¢. and 39¢; closed, 39¢@39¼¢; September closed 39¼¢@40½¢. Good off yellow, January, 36½¢@37½¢. Off yellow, 36½¢@38¢. Winter, January, 44¢@48¢. White, 39¢@42¢.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

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Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Offices, CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS

BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
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Cotton Seed Oil

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Jan. 10.—Cottonseed oil market is somewhat livelier. Prices are steady. Increased buying of all raw materials. Improved commercial situation. Quote: Butter oil at 32 florins; prime summer yellow, 30 florins; off oil, 28¼ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Jan. 10.—Cottonseed oil market is trifle steadier; unimproved demands. Quote off oil at 58 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Jan. 10.—Market has advanced and is strong; moderately increased demands. Quote prime summer yellow at 63 francs and winter oil at 73 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Jan. 10.—Market is stronger on improved demands from Continent; prices about 1s. higher for week.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Jan. 10.—Market is more regular; slightly freer demands. Quote off oil, 48½ marks; prime summer yellow, 49½ marks; white oil and butter oil, 53 marks.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 9.—Crude oil, 30c. for all deliveries; trading light. Prime meal, \$22@23, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$7.50, Atlanta, loose.

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 9.—Crude oil, prompt, January and February deliveries, 30c. Meal, \$24. Hulls, \$6 f. o. b. mills.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 9.—Prime crude oil, after selling at 30c., is again easier. Refined has not advanced in sympathy with crude. Meal is steady at \$26, long ton, ship's side. Cake, \$24, sacked; demand good. Hulls are higher, \$7.50 loose, \$10 sacked, at New Orleans.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Cotton oil mar-

ket is stronger. Prime crude, 30½c. for January shipment. Choice meal is easier at \$23. Hulls strong at \$6.25@6.50, loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 9.—Market quiet; prime crude oil, 30c. Choice loose cake, \$25 f. o. b. Galveston. Choice meal, \$26.50.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL DIVIDEND.

The directors of the American Cotton Oil Company this week announced the dividend on the common stock of the company, which was deferred at the November meeting because of the general business and financial uncertainty, and the belief that it was best to conserve the company's financial resources during that time. Faith in the prosperity of the company was rewarded, however, when the announcement was made of a 4 per cent. dividend on the common stock, which is just twice as large as the common stock dividend declared a year ago. The usual dividend on the preferred stock was announced at the previous meeting and has been paid. The 4 per cent. dividend on the common stock is declared out of earnings for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1907, and is payable March 2, 1908.

COTTON OIL MARKET IN ASIA.

An American consul in Asia reports that a local agent of a large company in his territory will be glad to receive samples and prices of cottonseed oil. He states that there is a good demand for cottonseed oil, as well as for olive oil. Arrangements for shipment and delivery of these articles can be made with the company's American office. Information may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C., mentioning No. 1,781.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending January 8, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1907. Bbls.	Same Period 1906-07. Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	5
Acajutla, Salvador	—	—	4
Alexandria, Egypt	—	446	308
Algiers, Algeria	—	2,433	2,354
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	15	6
Amapola, Honduras	—	—	4
Antigua, West Indies	—	—	172
Antofagasta, Chili	—	143	—
Antwerp, Belgium	200	2,070	1,020
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	7	20
Auckland, New Zealand	—	121	10
Asua, West Indies	—	—	209
Bahia, Brazil	—	43	—
Barbados, W. I.	35	347	444
Beirut, Syria	51	76	—
Belfast, Ireland	25	50	25
Bergen, Norway	—	175	225
Beyrouth, Asia	—	14	—
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea	—	5	13
Bombay, India	—	—	143
Bone, Algeria	—	—	250
Bordeaux, France	—	350	350
Bremen, Germany	—	312	100
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	50	15
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	—	24
Bristol, England	—	—	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	85	1,044	419
Bukharest, Roumania	—	80	—
Callao, Peru	—	68	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	90	202	154
Cardenas, Cuba	—	11	—
Cayenne, French Guinea	—	127	257
Christiania, Norway	—	1,250	475
Christiansand, Norway	—	50	75
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	5	139
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	30	18
Colon, Panama	25	219	387
Conakry, Africa	—	5	10
Constantinople, Turkey	200	1,374	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	151	200
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	49	37
Cork, Ireland	—	—	30
Cristobal, Panama	—	92	—
Dakar, W. Africa	—	20	—
Dantzig, Germany	—	475	700
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	25	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	9	19
Demerara, British Guinea	122	650	482
Drontheim, Norway	—	50	100
Dublin, Ireland	—	250	150
Dundee, Scotland	—	25	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	37
Dunkirk, France	—	150	100
Flume, Austria	50	50	—
Fort de France, West Indies	—	321	567
Frederickshald, Norway	—	25	—
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	633	800

THE SCIENTIFIC DISC HULLER



Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Meal Mills, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST

Established 1875 THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

Genoa, Italy	50	4,826	3,623
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	252	9
Gibraltar, Spain	100	150	55
Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,193	1,128
Gonaives, Haiti	—	—	7
Gottenberg, Sweden	—	—	200
Grenada, Spain	—	—	57
Gundeloupe, West Indies	—	976	56
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	20	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,738	1,196
Havana, Cuba	—	232	1,099
Havre, France	532	7,453	5,126
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	—
Hull, England	—	25	50
Isagua, West Indies	—	18	—
Jamaica, West Indies	—	10	—
Kingston, West Indies	15	1,053	1,033
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	100	250
Kustendji, Roumania	—	235	750
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	104	55
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	39
Leghorn, Italy	—	275	1,720
Liverpool, England	—	2,679	1,311
London, England	—	5,549	1,986
Macoris, San Domingo	—	324	99
Malmo, Sweden	—	200	—
Malta, Island of	—	757	645
Manchester, England	235	640	850
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	10	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	11	6
Martinique, West Indies	2,725	34,299	31,791
Masawa, Arabia	—	553	610
Matanzas, West Indies	—	10	28
Melbourne, Australia	—	271	58
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	—	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	749	674
Naples, Italy	—	205	290
Newcastle, England	—	50	20
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	20	14
Oran, Algeria	500	680	1,200
Panama, Panama	31	38	57
Para, Brazil	—	9	10
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies	—	—	40
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	21	12
Port au Prince, West Indies	5	9	5
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	108	93
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	—	12
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	27	39
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	—	75
Port Said, Egypt	—	86	5
Progreso, Mexico	—	155	120
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	57	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	985	1,379
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	40	119
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	21,305	10,325
Rotterdam, Holland	1,790	21,305	10,325
St. Croix, West Indies	—	—	24
St. John, N. F.	—	40	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	30	104	121
St. Lucia, West Indies	—	83	—
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	4	—
Salonica, Turkey	—	90	—
Samana, San Domingo	—	10	6
Saucha, San Domingo	—	—	213
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	1,082	609
San Jose, Costa Rica	—	52	—
Santiago, Cuba	—	24	247
Santos, Brazil	—	24	1,220
Sekondi, West Africa	—	20	—
Shanghai, China	—	—	14
Smyrna, Turkey	—	50	—
Southampton, England	—	380	325
Stavanger, Norway	—	135	170
Stettin, Germany	—	754	3,870
Stockholm, Sweden	—	99	30
Sydney, Australia	11	11	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	50	6
Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	50
Trieste, Austria	800	2,300	808
Trinidad, Island of	22	187	93
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	150
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	24	25
Valparaiso, Chili	—	593	1,339
Venice, Italy	—	1,350	3,418
Vera Cruz, Mexico	34	128	51
Wellington, New Zealand	9	53	15
Yokohama, Japan	—	95	28
Totals	8,101	114,087	92,542

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	260	2,710	3,871
Belfast, Ireland	—	975	200
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	—	200
Bordeaux, France	—	—	150
Bremen, Germany	—	605	1,050
Bristol, England	—	—	525
Christiania, Norway	—	—	600
Colon, Panama	—	5	12
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	5,650	1,700
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	105
Dunkirk, France	—	—	159
Genoa, Italy	—	50	632
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300	1,800
Hamburg, Germany	—	11,650	6,805
Havana, Cuba	123	1,037	1,016
Havre, France	210	644	6,996
Hull, England	—	—	135
Liverpool, England	1,240	10,725	6,800
London, England	620	4,685	6,390
Manchester, England	—	900	450
Marseilles, France	—	5,350	7,400
Newcastle, England	—	200	—
Rotterdam, Holland	11,189	23,514	30,354
Tampico, Mexico	—	508	—
Trieste, Austria	—	—	80
Venice, Italy	—	—	100
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	745	—
Totals	18,642	70,148	76,941

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	100
Bremen, Germany	—	—	250
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	600
Hamburg, Germany	—	800	3,517

Liverpool, England	—	—	500
London, England	—	—	500
Marseilles, France	—	300	—
Reval, Russia	—	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,190	27,374
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,370	3,400
Totals	—	7,710	36,641

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	100
Bremen, Germany	—	300	—
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland	—	275	150
Hamburg, Germany	—	575	1,250
Havre, France	—	1,730	—
Liverpool, England	—	100	600
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,630	3,995
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	50
Totals	—	7,110	6,295

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	—	50
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	300	375
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	300
Totals	—	300	725

From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany	—	—	4,108
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	113	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	456	1,775
Havre, France	—	284	—
Liverpool, England	—	102	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,060	14,424
Totals	—	4,045	20,307

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	—	300
Liverpool, England	—	—	2,530
Rotterdam, Holland	—	137	200
Totals	—	137	3,390

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	745	6,571
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	200
Totals	—	745	6,771

Recapitulation.

From New York	8,101	114,087	92,542
From New Orleans	13,642	70,148	76,941
From Galveston	—	7,710	36,641
From Baltimore	—	7,110	6,295
From Philadelphia	—	300	725
From Savannah	—	4,045	20,307
From Newport News	—	137	3,390
From all other ports	—	745	6,771
Totals	21,743	204,282	243,612

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day taken action upon the declaration of dividend upon Common Stock, which declaration was deferred by the Board at their meeting last November, and have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings for the year ended August 31, 1907, payable March 2, 1908, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 59 Cedar street, New York City.

Common Stock Transfer Books close on February 15, 1908, at 12 noon, and reopen March 3, 1908, at 10 A. M.

New York City, January 7, 1908.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers
—AND DEALERS IN—
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Completed figures of exports of cottonseed oil, oil cake and meal for the month of November, 1907, and for the eleven months of the year, have been given out by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. They show an increased export movement as compared to similar periods of the previous year. The figures are as follows:

For the month:

	Nov., 1907.	Nov., 1906.
Cottonseed oil, gallons.....	4,124,220	3,782,914
Value	\$1,748,937	\$1,416,623
Cottonseed oil cake and meal, lbs.	153,058,931	176,006,463
Value	\$1,982,152	\$2,257,385

For the eleven months:

	1907.	1906.
Cottonseed oil, gallons.....	32,563,606	34,321,305
Value	\$14,275,509	\$11,740,774
Cottonseed oil cake and meal, lbs.	1,026,339,344	917,185,008
Value	\$13,040,184	\$11,447,740

Exports of cottonseed oil for November by countries, as shown by the completed government reports were as follows, compared to those of the same month a year ago:

Exported to—	Nov., 1906.	Nov., 1907.
United Kingdom	366,263	632,327
Austria-Hungary	140,840	29,337
Belgium	794,748	923,140
France	250,264	373,885
Germany	77,750	111,590
Italy	1,424,853	1,033,490
Netherlands	104,875	129,496
Other Europe	20,132	158,852
British North America	—	—
Central American States and	—	—
British Honduras	9,678	6,915
Mexico	410,851	526,245
Cuba	19,807	3,854
Other West Indies and Bermuda	84,940	79,030
Argentina	8,670	8,094
Brazil	6,574	15,722
Chile	5,933	5,696
Other South America	7,466	36,228
British Australasia	159	8,686
Other Asia and Oceania	10,610	9,310
British Africa	5,546	6,913
All other Africa	2,925	23,370

Total, gallons

For oil cake and meal the comparative figures for November are as follows:

Exported to—	Nov., 1906.	Nov., 1907.
United Kingdom	21,855,074	8,361,000
Belgium	5,936,805	2,710,281
Denmark	75,911,894	98,282,280
France	4,602,105	3,904,597
Germany	50,784,634	26,292,665
Netherlands	12,595,323	2,069,193
Other countries	4,212,630	11,458,915
Total, pounds	176,006,463	153,058,931

A NEW YEAR SENTIMENT.

Friends of Jo W. Allison, of Ennis, Texas, ex-president of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association and one of the leaders in the industry, received last week a pretty testimonial of his remembrance of them in a handsomely illuminated card bearing his autograph signature, preceded by this sentiment: "From Me to You: The Old Year is gone, with its long dreary days and its worrying commonplaces. If it brought you success I rejoice with you. If failure attended your undertakings never mind, the New Year is here, bright with the promise of better things. Go on with your work hopefully and with renewed courage. And may God grant you grace and strength to accept humbly the little disappointments and large successes; and to perform uncomplainingly the daily round of petty tasks. This is my New Year's wish to you, my friend."

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The demand continues fairly active and on about all kinds of branded hides there is a strong market. Native hides show no improvement, however, and tanners are entertaining low views, especially on native steers. With advancing markets all over the world, however, and with general conditions here in a financial and commercial way improving, the packers are feeling generally strong and believe that prices will go higher. Some of the additional sales of branded hides that have been made are ahead of salting and may possibly include February and March take off in one instance and the packers are surprised that buyers have been willing to take winter branded hides ahead at November prices. Native steers are in small demand, although one sale has been made by a big packer of 1,600 November and early December salting at 11c., but buyers who would take large quantities of natives are talking very weak on these and claim that they do not consider them worth much more than butt brands. Texas steers are steady to firm. A big packer sold 1,200 heavy Texas alone at 11c. and this is considered about the market for them, although some packers are talking 11½c. Last sales of light Texas were at 9½c. and extremes at 8c. Butt brands are well cleaned up and no further sales have been made since the last transactions at 9½c. Some packers who have a few left are talking 10½c. for them, but the asking of this figure simply removes them from the market. Colorados are also firm and in good demand, with last sales at 9¼@9½c. as to lots. Some packers who have a few Colorados are preferring to keep them out of the present market by asking 10c. Branded cows are in good inquiry and firm at 7½c., the basis of last sales. The additional sales made by a big packer of Colorados and branded cows probably will include February and March salting. Native cows are quiet and show no improvement, with offerings of heavy at 9c. and lights at 8½c. and no trading reported.

Later.—A strong market is reported in England for both native and branded Anglo-American packer hides. It is understood that at least three of the Chicago packers will be free sellers of natives hides.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There continues to be more inquiry and there is a firmer tone to the market than a week ago. Some tanners, however, do not see where the market is any better and state that it is a speculative movement originated by Chicago dealers who have been buying a good many hides of late at outside points and now wish to stiffen prices so as to enable them to dispose of the hides they have bought at a profit. These tanners state that the position of the packer cow markets shows that the situation is no better than it was. Buffs are nominal in the absence of sales here of No. 1's, but a line may be obtained on the market by a sale of four carloads of No. 2 buffs at 6¼c. Dealers here state that they will not sell any more buffs at 7c. and some claim that they are not anxious for business at 7¼c. Two cars of outside buffs have been sold at 6¼c. f. o. b. Missouri River. Some St. Paul 25 lb. and up hides have been offering here at 7c., Chicago freight, but it cannot be learned that they were sold. Heavy cows are being held here to-day at 7½c., but no sales have been reported. Extremes are still fairly active. There are plenty of bids of 7½c. for regular Western extremes, but these bids are declined and 8c. is the general asking price. There is a good call for prime Michigan or other similar extremes at 8@8½c. There is a somewhat better inquiry for all kinds of good fall hides and also for branded hides, and the latter are being held strong since the recent sales in the packer market. Heavy steers are still quiet and it is doubted if over 8c. could be secured for regular lots. Some holders, however, think that country steer hides will look more attractive to sole leather tanners a little later on, as packer sole leather hides are closely cleaned up and prices advancing. Heavy bulls nominal at 5½@6½c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is generally firmer, although no sales have as yet been reported at the advances that are being asked. Chicago city skins are held at 13c. and this price is also asked for some outside cities, and countries are offered at 12c. Poor lots of late receipt kip rule at 7@7½c., but choice lots would bring considerably more.

SHEEPSKINS.—No further business has been done in the packer market and prices are unchanged as per last sales at \$1.17½ for sheep and \$1.07½ for lambs. These prices are for good stock and poorer lots would bring proportionately less. Countries range from 80c.@\$1.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—There is a good demand for common varieties and the market is firm, but offerings are moderate. Trade has been interrupted in China hides owing to a material advance in rates of exchange and the strike in India has affected the Calcutta buffalo hide market.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No sales have been reported here by the regular packers, but an Albany small packer is reported to have sold a large car of hides running back in salt-

ing at 10c. for native steers and 8c. for cows. A car of Newark butcher native steers offered at 9½c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Trade in hides is quiet and few sales are made here. One offering is reported of a car of Pennsylvania all weight cows at 6½c. flat. Another offering is reported of 1,000 Ohio River cows containing 10% extremes at 6½c. flat. A sale is also reported of a car of Ohio butcher all weight cows at 7c., selected. A lot of a car of hides running half steers and estimated 25% seconds is offered here at 7c. flat. No sales have been reported of calfskins and prices are unchanged. Horse butts are slightly firmer at \$1.45@1.50 f. o. b. steamers for 20-inch and up lots.

European Markets.

Cable advices from Berlin state that there was more activity at the auctions there, but that prices were on the basis of recent declines at the Paris and other auction sales. Cables from London to-day state that there was an advance of ¼@½d. in sales of Cape hides. The European markets generally are firmer and more active. Considerable quantities of wet salted River Plates and other hides have been sold in Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre and Liverpool at somewhat better prices than were formerly obtainable.

Boston.

Hides are quiet, although some buyers are taking a few cars. Two or three cars of Ohio buffs sold at 7¼c., but most shippers now hold at 7½c. Ohio extremes are offered at 8¼@8½c. Southern country hides are dull at 6@6½c. and tanners report being offered hides at 5¾c. Dry Southern hold at 12½@13c. without sales.

AUSTRALIA GETS FAR EAST TRADE.

The commercial agent for the State of Victoria, Australia, has returned from Japan after completing an extensive contract for the supply of Australian meat to the Japanese army and navy to the value of \$600,000 gold during the next three years. Delivery will begin in March. A special feature of the contract is that wherever practicable preference is to be given to Australian products.

Machinery for cold-storage plants has been ordered for Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoyga and Osaka, while a depot will be made at Kobe, the frozen produce being brought from Osaka in refrigerator cars. These cars, which are now being built in Tokyo, will convey the meat and dairy produce to various places where other depots than those enumerated will also be established.

It is interesting to note that large quantities of Australian meat are being sold in China. The Tsingtau government makes purchases for the troops located in this colony of meat from Australian ports, though they were formerly supplied with large quantities of tinned goods from the United States. Since the Chicago meat scandals the German government declines to make further purchases from American dealers.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with *Retsof* usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

or

CHICAGO

EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

The Highest Prices

Warehouse: 89 Gold Street. Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

Chicago Section

Swift shares showed marked buoyancy during the week.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,125.00 net to the buyer.

Old man Gassaway is not yearning to be W. J.'s team mate this trip.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, one of the greatest surgeons of the day, has "passed on."

Seems like those Japs carved a few of their tea trademarks on those Vancouver firemen.

Taft has got a horse big enough to carry him. Now will his party be equally strong?

Many shrewd speculators say wheat will touch \$1.25 before many moons have passed.

Well, "here's hoping we may live as long as we like and have what we like as long as we live."

As to water, it is always best to file it first, then boil and filter, and then drink—most anything else.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending January 4 averaged 7.10 cents per pound.

Hodge overlooked the congressmen when he designated the colored population as the leisure class of this continent.

Seems like there is going to be quite a few second-hand earls and counts and things on the market the coming summer.

According to the Drovers' Journal Colorado lambs sold as high as \$9.25 in June, 1907, the highest price on record.

The Chicago city authorities have notified life insurance agents that they must take out a brokerage license for 1908 at \$25 a year.

The Chicago Stock Yards last year received 16,385,215 head of all kinds of livestock. The number of cars received was 287,981.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

Guy Fridley, for several years sheep editor for the Drovers' Journal, has accepted the position of advertising manager for Clay, Robinson & Company.

Packers are looking for big receipts of canners' and low-grade beef cows from now on, and consequently lower prices for all grades of cheap cattle.

Germany's discontent with her own inadequate meat supply, together with probable mutual tariff concessions, is likely to result in the resumption of meat exports to that country at an early date.

Chicago's health department figures that 2,500 citizens will "cross the divide" inside of four months by the pneumonia route. Looks like a good tip to keep away from Chicago—if you don't want to die.

Count Boni should come here and take on Moran, Attell or "Bat" Nelson and get enough money to buy a couple or three lines of absinthe frappes. Old Jay left behind a beaut of a reputation, but Boni has him beat.

A Michigan judge has spoken thusly: "The use of cereals and water in sausages is an adulteration of the product and brings it within the scope of the State pure food law prohibiting adulteration." If that's an "adulteration," what food isn't adulterated, unless it's some of Michigan's 57 varieties of sawdust food?

On Monday the Chicago Board of Trade elected the following officers: Hiram N. Sagar, re-elected president; James Bradley, second vice-president; Edward Andrew, Allan M. Clement, B. B. Bryan, Harry Boore and Samuel P. Arnot, directors. It is needless to add that Geo. F. Stone remains secretary. John A. Bunnell becomes first vice-president by succession.

W. J. Gibson & Company have moved back to the Postal Telegraph Building, the old Rialto, where the firm first started in business years ago. "Bill" Gibson, the head of the concern, is one of the best-posted men in the tallow, grease and fertilizer business, of long and wide experience as both buyer and seller, and he would be pleased to hear from anyone in the business.

Edward Morris is now principal owner of the concerns of Nelson Morris & Company and the Fairbank Canning Company, having bought every other interest except that of his brother, Ira Nelson Morris, and his mother, Mrs. Nelson Morris. Mr. Morris is president and treasurer of the corporations; Thomas E. Wilson is vice-president, and Ira N. Morris is secretary.

A couple of tough bunches have come to-

gether in a clinch at last—the agents of the buildings and the flat janitors' union, which demands an increase of pay. As the old divine said of prize fighting, he approved of it, and when his horrified flock asked why, he said there was an elegant chance of two blackguards getting a sound drubbing. Hur-roo! says the tenant.

Six feet—and then some—of Mr. Hormel, the packer of Austin, Minn., stalked into Chicago the latter part of the week. It is strange how otherwise excellent men will get into bad company some times. It was bad enough for him to be seen with Henry J. Seiter, but in the Transit House certainly makes it worse. Mr. Hormel, being a stranger here to some extent, of course is pardonable. But Henry J. Never!

Mr. Chas. A. Mallory, the well-known and immensely popular livestock commission man, will shortly move back to Chicago, having taken an interest in the Lee Livestock Commission Company here. Mr. Mallory has been in South Omaha for some time in the livestock business. Mr. C. B. Bogue, Jr., who has also taken an interest in the same concern, will have charge of the company's sheep department at South Omaha.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions at several chief centers at the close of business on December 31, 1907, show an increase in stocks of pork as compared with a month previous, but less than a year ago. Stocks of lard were about even with November and only one-half what they were a year ago. Stocks of cut meats show an increase over November and a year ago also, chiefly at Chicago. A synopsis of stocks on hand, with comparisons, is as follows:

	Pork, Bbls.			
	Dec. 31, 1907.	Nov. 30, 1907.	Dec. 31, 1906.	1906.
Chicago	42,400	33,271	78,517	
Kansas City	2,813	2,064	2,167	
Milwaukee	2,444	1,481	3,577	
Omaha	954	683	1,413	
St. Joseph	1,242	1,084	694	
Total	49,862	38,583	86,368	
	Lard, Tcs.			
	Dec. 31, 1907.	Nov. 30, 1907.	Dec. 31, 1906.	1906.
Chicago	17,040	21,410	41,856	
Kansas City	5,506	4,728	8,366	
Milwaukee	2,624	1,607	2,260	
Omaha	2,553	1,490	3,028	
St. Joseph	3,388	2,334	10,280	
Total	32,111	31,569	65,809	
	Cut Meats, Lbs.			
	Dec. 31, 1907.	Nov. 30, 1907.	Dec. 31, 1906.	1906.
Chicago	83,031,295	98,005,394	77,839,401	
Kansas City	31,840,500	39,068,000	32,404,300	
Milwaukee	18,126,415	12,712,220	15,744,778	
Omaha	24,065,435	23,424,274	20,341,573	
St. Joseph	23,008,974	24,059,780	18,705,806	
Total	180,072,099	159,460,277	165,035,918	

Detailed figures are as follows:

THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.
Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago
Brokers in MEATS, LARD, TALLOW,
Grease, Packinghouse By-Products, Cottonseed
Oil and Fertilizer Materials

Simplex
Sausage Seasoning
ASK FOR INFORMATION TODAY
HARRY HELLER & CO., CHICAGO

Sterne & Son Co.
BROKERS EXCLUSIVELY
Stearine, Tallow, Grease
Cotton-Seed Oil
DALLAS, Tex. CHICAGO, Ill.

Chicago.		Dec. 31, 1907.	Dec. 31, 1906.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '07, bbls.		11,180	18,737
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '06, to Oct. 1, '07, bbls.		10,247	10,046
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.		20,982	29,734
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '07.		6,258	18,906
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '06, to Oct. 1, '07.		774	1,250
Other kinds of lard.		10,008	21,700
Short rib middles: Made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.		4,980,102	5,568,222
Made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.		2,164,284	73,006
Short clear middles, lbs.		382,063	778,870
Extra short clear middles: Made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.		4,848,524	2,222,749
Made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.		417,800	1,256,295
Extra short rib middles, lbs.		3,788,073	2,184,756
Long clear middles, lbs.		176,453	9,481
D. S. shoulders, lbs.		263,462	412,572
S. P. shoulders, lbs.		512,374	1,361,252
S. P. Hams, lbs.		22,422,300	23,184,862
D. S. bellies, lbs.		15,617,280	13,441,700
S. P. bellies, lbs.		3,650,389	4,531,145
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.		3,008,856	5,344,063
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.			
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.		14,246,436	10,923,183
Other cuts of meats, lbs.		4,552,860	6,547,215
Total cut meats, lbs.		83,031,265	77,839,461

*In storage tanks and tierces.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Received.		Dec., 1907.	Dec., 1906.
Pork, bbls.		100	4
Lard, gross weight, lbs.		3,923,940	4,041,135
Meats, gross weight, lbs.		16,771,389	15,901,060
Live hogs, number.		839,948	709,485
Dressed hogs, number.		367	300
Shipped.		Dec., 1907.	Dec., 1906.
Pork, bbls.		6,861	11,830
Lard, gross weight, lbs.		26,634,251	39,699,957
Meats, gross weight, lbs.		53,807,549	53,711,816
Live hogs, number.		229,522	104,057
Dressed hogs, number.		10,279	11,131
Average weight of hogs received December, 214; December, 1906, 225; December, 1905, 222.			

Kansas City.

	Dec. 31, 1907.	Dec. 31, 1906.
Mess pork, bbls.	113	117
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,700	2,050
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	3,274	1,523
Other kinds lard, tes.	3,232	6,843
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,902,000	969,100
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	966,400	704,300
Short clear middles, lbs.	212,700	207,800
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	3,575,800	3,439,700
Long clear middles, lbs.	161,800	25,000
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,145,300	1,093,800
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,643,300	3,474,300
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	313,200	322,100
S. P. hams, lbs.	9,876,400	10,547,200
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,044,000	2,348,000
S. P. Calif. hams, lbs.	1,675,000	1,736,900
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,733,900	3,565,100
Other cut meat, lbs.	3,590,800	3,970,400
Total cut meats, lbs.	31,840,500	32,404,300

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,
 Postal Telegraph Bldg. CHICAGO.
TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINE,
COTTON SEED OIL.
 Blood, Tankage, Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Crack-
 ings, Glue Stock and all Packing
 House Products.
 Our Prices are Up to Date.

St. Joseph.		Dec. 31, 1907.	Dec. 31, 1906.
Mess pork			
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.		1,242	694
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1906, tes.		1,082	9,374
Other kinds of lard, tes.		2,306	915
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.		264,000	235,450
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, '06, lbs.		2,894,753	88,990
Short clear middles, lbs.		119,000	815,990
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.		2,097,686	1,113,557
Extra short rib middles, lbs.		1,385,180	620,078
Long clear middles, lbs.		29,585	
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.		375,360	568,208
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.		5,801,400	6,002,960
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.		215,000	53,800
Dry salted bellies, lbs.		3,860,040	2,985,857
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.		983,000	1,293,853
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.		832,500	985,300
Sweet pickled skinned hams		2,594,800	1,986,360
Other cuts of meats, pickled, lbs.		1,645,670	1,962,420
Total weight cuts of meats		23,098,974	18,705,806

Omaha.

	Dec. 31, 1907.	Dec. 31, 1906.
Mess Pork, bbls.	182	37
Other kinds bbl'd. Pork.	772	1,376
P. S. Lard, "Contract," tes.	1,049	2,071
Other kinds Lard, tes.	1,504	957
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	3,275,295	487,483
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	147,448	509,841
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.	3,197,968	2,680,162
Extra S. R. Middles, lbs.	698,305	1,169,959
Long Clear Middles, lbs.		14,000
Dry Salt Shoulders, lbs.	385,880	521,337
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	320,033	271,514

S. P. Hams, lbs.	5,271,962	4,606,803
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	4,001,683	2,515,066
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	866,688	1,283,467
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lbs.	1,070,812	1,409,917
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	3,951,001	3,636,179
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	1,478,380	1,235,845

Total Cut Meats, lbs. 24,665,455 20,341,573

Milwaukee.

	Dec. 31, 1907.	Dec. 31, 1906.
Mess pork, winter p'k'd (new), lbs.	463	950
Mess pork, winter p'k'd, bbls.		11
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,981	2,616
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	1,105	2,012
Other kinds of lard, tes.	1,519	257
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,253,783	1,129,437
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	692,025	704,189
Short clear middles, lbs.	709,180	128,077
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	540,932	586,379
Long clear middles, lbs.	143,170	67,279
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	477,233	309,316
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	577,000	494,750
S. P. hams, lbs.	3,556,920	3,481,856
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,323,977	1,996,158
S. P. bellies, lbs.	578,915	764,015
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	665,300	424,500
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,576,440	1,644,900
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,231,540	4,013,922
Total cuts of meats, lbs.	18,126,415	15,744,778

BOURBON YARDS TO BE REBUILT.

Rumors have been circulated to the effect that the Bourbon Stock Yards, Louisville, Ky., would not be rebuilt, and there would probably be a consolidation of the Bourbon and Central Stock Yards. Such rumors, however, are stated to be incorrect. Plans have been drawn, and within the next few days contracts will be awarded for the rebuilding of that part of the yards which was recently destroyed. Something like a quarter of a million dollars will be spent in replacing that part of the yards destroyed. Work will be commenced within the next ten or fifteen days, and pushed rapidly until completed.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on Jan. 1, 1908, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1908 Jan. 1.	1907 Dec. 1.	1907 Jan. 1.	1906 Jan. 1.	1905 Jan. 1.	1904 Jan. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.	10,500	15,000	9,500	17,000	16,000	10,000
Other British Ports	9,000	12,000	11,000	8,000	10,000	1,500
Hamburg	7,000	10,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	13,000
Bremen	1,500	1,500	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,000
Berlin	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	3,000
Baltic Ports	8,000	11,000	15,000	7,500	15,000	7,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.	3,000	2,000	3,000	2,500	1,500	700
Antwerp	1,000	1,500	1,000	4,000	2,500	1,000
French Ports	4,500	2,300	4,000	1,800	1,100	700
Italian and Spanish Ports.	500	500	500	1,000	500	500
Total in Europe	49,000	60,800	66,000	67,800	71,100	38,900
Afloat for Europe	40,000	45,000	70,000	100,000	63,000	65,000
Total in Europe and Afloat.	89,000	105,800	136,000	167,800	139,100	103,900
Chicago Prime Steam.	7,032	8,100	20,156	6,487	46,596	10,336
Chicago other kinds.	10,008	8,575	21,700	6,599	19,350	9,633
East St. Louis	75		715	1,100	*1,000	1,150
Kansas City	6,506	4,728	8,366	5,664	5,108	5,188
Omaha	2,553	1,490	3,028	2,836	4,913	3,128
New York	3,243	3,654	7,412	5,716	7,192	8,849
Milwaukee	3,500	1,607	2,269	1,858	8,725	3,097
South St. Joseph	3,388	529	*6,500	4,231	10,924	2,947
Total Tierces	125,305	134,483	206,146	202,791	242,908	147,328

*Estimated.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 30.....	21,936	608	36,654	11,313
Tuesday, Dec. 31.....	6,038	1,239	32,386	11,447
Wednesday, Jan. 1.....	11,307	853	31,947	9,499
Thursday, Jan. 2.....	9,945	908	33,009	18,267
Friday, Jan. 3.....	3,082	407	26,977	8,895
Saturday, Jan. 4.....	280	106	28,004	2,150
Total last week.....	52,597	4,251	189,577	61,571
Previous week.....	46,061	2,237	134,883	38,304
Cor. week 1907.....	61,005	6,024	146,044	83,398
Cor. week 1906.....	46,502	3,071	132,250	70,050

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 30.....	7,262	14	9,325	2,412
Tuesday, Dec. 31.....	3,674	240	7,791	1,827
Wednesday, Jan. 1.....	3,755	85	4,827	3,390
Thursday, Jan. 2.....	5,998	105	5,533	3,763
Friday, Jan. 3.....	3,556	83	8,990	2,363
Saturday, Jan. 4.....	273	84	6,273	218
Total last week.....	24,516	587	44,648	13,943
Previous week.....	23,124	272	34,639	9,379
Cor. week 1907.....	23,072	348	32,230	11,275
Cor. week 1906.....	19,414	296	43,513	9,082

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	3,324,810	423,750	7,255,500	4,255,300
Year ago.....	3,355,200	416,900	7,353,000	4,839,100
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending Jan. 4, 1908.....			662,000	
Week previous.....			573,000	
Year ago.....			596,000	
Two years ago.....			582,000	
Year to Jan. 4, 1908.....			24,723,000	
Same period 1907.....			23,958,000	
Same period 1906.....			24,653,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:				
Week Jan. 4, 1908.....	110,300	453,800	120,000	
Week ago.....	79,400	267,800	58,300	
Year ago.....	147,600	315,800	148,000	
Two years ago.....	122,100	339,100	149,100	
Total this year.....	9,197,100	18,022,100	9,404,600	
Total last year.....	9,051,900	17,836,000	10,198,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Jan. 4, 1908:			
Armour & Co.....			37,100
Swift & Co.....			23,400
Anglo-American.....			4,100
Boyd-Lanham.....			10,000
H. Boone & Co.....			6,800
Continental P. Co.....			1,500
Hammond & Co.....			13,900
Morris & Co.....			6,500
Roberts & Oake.....			19,300
S. & S.....			8,400
Western Packing Co.....			14,200
Omaha Packing Co.....			
Other packers.....			
Total.....			150,900
Year ago.....			111,200
Year ago.....			128,500
Two years ago.....			122,700
Total for year to date.....			5,955,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Jan. 4, 1908.....	\$5.30	\$4.55	\$4.55	\$6.50
Previous week.....	5.30	4.51	4.15	6.00
Year ago.....	5.65	6.38	8.10	7.15
Two years ago.....	5.00	5.37	5.40	7.30
Three years ago.....	4.90	5.40	5.00	6.80

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$5.50@6.25
Fair to good steers.....	5.00@5.50
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.00@5.00
Range steers.....	3.75@5.10
Plain to fancy cows.....	5.00@4.75
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@5.50
Good to choice feeders.....	5.75@5.00
Fair to good feeders.....	2.25@3.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.00@2.75
Canners.....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls.....	2.25@4.00
Calves, common to fair.....	4.00@6.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	6.00@7.25

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$4.40@4.60
Mixed packers and barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	4.45@4.65
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	4.50@4.72½
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	4.55@4.70
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 200 lbs.....	4.45@4.60
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	3.00@3.50
Throw-outs, all weights.....	3.50@4.00
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	4.00@4.25
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	4.25@4.45

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$4.50@5.25
Fair to good wethers.....	4.00@4.50
Fair to prime ewes.....	3.50@5.00
Fair to good native lambs.....	5.75@6.50
Fair to prime native lambs.....	6.40@7.05
Fed lambs.....	6.50@7.00
Fed wethers.....	4.00@5.00
Feeding lambs.....	4.25@5.50
Cull lambs.....	4.00@5.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Yearlings.....	5.00@6.15
Breeding ewes.....	3.50@5.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
January.....	\$12.55	\$12.72½	\$12.52½	\$12.72½
May.....	13.25	13.37½	13.17½	13.37½
LARD—				
January.....	\$7.80	\$7.87½	\$7.80	\$7.87½
May.....	8.00	8.07½	7.97½	8.07½
RIBS—				
January.....	\$0.75	\$0.87½	\$0.75	\$0.87½
May.....	7.17½	7.27½	7.15	7.25

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
January.....	\$13.40	\$13.77½	\$13.35	\$13.65
May.....				
LARD—				
January.....	\$7.92½	\$8.05	\$7.92½	\$8.05
May.....	8.07½	8.32½	8.07½	8.27½
RIBS—				
January.....	\$7.00	\$7.10	\$7.00	\$7.10
May.....	7.25	7.55	7.25	7.47½

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
January.....	\$13.57½	\$13.80	\$13.57½	\$13.10
May.....				
LARD—				
January.....	\$7.97½	\$8.02½	\$7.97½	\$8.00
May.....	8.20	8.27½	8.20	8.25
RIBS—				
January.....	\$7.40-37½	\$7.47½	\$7.37½	\$7.05
May.....				

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
January.....	13.55	13.70	13.50	13.55
May.....				
LARD—				
January.....	\$7.90-92½	\$7.92½	\$7.87½	\$7.87½
May.....	8.17½	8.17½	8.10	8.12½
RIBS—				
January.....				\$6.97½
May.....	7.37½	7.40	7.30	7.32½

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
January.....	13.57	13.65	13.55	13.65
May.....				
LARD—				
January.....	\$7.87	\$7.92	\$7.87	\$7.92
May.....	8.12	8.17	8.12	8.17
RIBS—				
January.....	\$7.20			\$7.02
May.....	7.35	7.37	7.32	7.37

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.—)				
January.....	\$13.00	\$13.62	\$13.42	\$13.45
May.....				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.—)				
January.....	\$7.87	\$7.87	\$7.80	\$7.82
May.....	8.10	8.12	8.02	8.07
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$7.32	\$7.32	\$7.22	\$7.25
May.....				

tBid. tAsked.

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 8, 1908.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½@7½; 14@16 ave., 7½@7½; 18@20 ave., 7½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6½; 12@14 ave., 6½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8¼@8½; 18@20 ave., 8¼@8½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 7½; 14@16 ave., 7½; 18@20 ave., 7½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7¼; 14@16 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 7½; 18@20 ave., 7½; 20@22 ave., 7½; 22@24 ave., 7½; 24@26 ave., 7¼; 26@28 ave., 7¼; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½@6½; 8@10 ave., 6; 10@12 ave., 5½; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., none; 10@12 ave., none; 12@14 ave., none; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 9; 8@10 ave., 9; 10@12 ave., 8½.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	18	20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	18	20
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	12½
Beef Steak.....	8	10
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	10
Corned Flanks.....	8	10
Round Steaks.....	10	12½
Round Roasts.....	10	12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	10
Rollad Roast.....	10	12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	1.18
Fore Quarters.....	1.12½
Legs, fancy.....	.13
Stew.....	.08@10
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	.14
Stew.....	.08
Shoulders.....	.10
Hind Quarters.....	.12½
Fore Quarters.....	.10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.20

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	@11
Pork Chops.....	@11½
Pork Shoulders.....	@9
Pork Tenderloins.....	.22
Pork Butts.....	.9
Spare Ribs.....	.8
Riades.....	.8
Hocks.....	.6
Pigs' Heads.....	.6
Leaf Lard.....	.11

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	.14
Fore Quarters.....	.10
Legs.....	.16
Breasts.....	.8
Shoulders.....	.10
Cutlets.....	.20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.18

Butchers' Offal.

Roast.....	5 @ 3½
Tallow.....	4 @ 5
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1¼ @ 2½
Calfekins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14½ @ 16
Calfekins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	.75 @ .85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	9 @10
Turkeys.....	@11
Fowls.....	@10
Roosters.....	@6
Ducks.....	@10
Geese, per dozen.....	\$5.00@7.00

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@15
Chickens.....	9 @10
Ducks.....	@11
Geese.....	@10
Roosters.....	@7

Veal.

Choice.....	8 @10
Good.....	7 @8
Medium.....	6 @7
Coarse, heavy.....	4½ @ 5½
Coarse, small.....	3½ @ 4½

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@15½
Ribs, No. 2.....	@12
Ribs, No. 3.....	@8½
Loin, No. 1.....	@14
Loin, No. 2.....	@8½
Round, No. 1.....	@7
Round, No. 2.....	@6
Round, No. 3.....	@7
Chuck, No. 1.....	@6½
Chuck, No. 2.....	@5½
Chuck, No. 3.....	@5
Plates, No. 1.....	@4½
Plates, No. 2.....	@4

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@31
Creamery Extra.....	@30
Creamery Firsts.....	@28
Creamery Seconds.....	@26
Dairies, Extra.....	@21
Dairies, Firsts.....	@20
Renovated.....	@21

Eggs.

Extra.....	@26
Prime Firsts.....	@24
Firsts.....	@22
Fresh, cases inc.....	@15

James G. Cownie, Broker

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

Good Native Steers	9 9
Western Steers	8 8
Native Steers, Medium	8 8
Heifers, Good	7 1/2 8
Western Cows	8 8
Hind Quarters, Choice	10 10
Fore Quarters, Choice	9 9

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chunks	7 1/2
Cow Chunks	7 1/2
Boneless Chunks	5 1/2
Medium Plates	4 1/2
Steer Plates	5 1/2
Cow Rounds	7
Steer Rounds	8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	12
Steer Loins, Heavy	19
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20
Strip Loins	8 1/2
Sirloin Butts	11
Shoulder Clods	8
Rolls	11
Rump Butts	7 1/2
Trimnings	4 1/2
Shank	4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	7
Steer Ribs, Light	13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14
Loins, steer-native	11 1/2
Loins, cow	10
Hanging Tenderloins	5
Flank Steak	10

Beef Offal.

Livers	4 1/2
Hearts	4
Tongues	12
Sweetbreads	18
Ox Tail, per lb.	6
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2
Brains	5 1/2
Kidneys, each	5
Brains	5 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	7 1/2
Light Carcass	8 1/2
Good Carcass	11
Good Saddle	13
Medium Racks	9
Good Racks	10

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	5 1/2
Sweetbreads	20
Plucks	25
Heads, each	17

Lamb.

Medium Caul	10 1/2
Good Caul	11
Round Dressed Lamb	13 1/2
Saddles Caul	12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddle	14
Caul Lamb Racks	9 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	10
Lamb Tongues, each	3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9 1/2
Good Sheep	10 1/2
Medium Saddle	10 1/2
Good Saddle	11 1/2
Medium Racks	9
Good Racks	9 1/2
Mutton Legs	11
Mutton Stew	7
Mutton Loins	10 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	3
Sheep Heads, each	10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 9 1/2
Pork loins	8
Leaf Lard	8 1/2
Tenderloins	16
Spare Ribs	5 1/2
Butts	6 1/2
Hocks	5
Trimnings	5
Tails	5
Snouts	4
Pigs' Feet	8 1/2
Pigs' Heads	4
Blade Bones	6
Cheek Meat	5
Hog Plucks	5 1/2
Neck Bones	2 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	7
Pork Hearts	3 1/2
Pork Kidneys	3 1/2
Pork Tongues	3 1/2
Slip Bones	3 1/2
Tail Bones	4
Brains	5 1/2
Backfat	7 1/2
Hams	8
Calas	8
Bellies	10 1/2
Shoulders	7

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	7
Choice Bologna	8 1/2

Viennas	9
Frankfurters	9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 1/2
Tongue	9
White Tongue	9
Minced Sausage	9 1/2
Prepared Sausage	10 1/2
New England Sausage	12
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	11
Special Compressed Ham	11
Berliner Sausage	9 1/2
Boneless Sausage	15
Oxford Sausage	15
Polish Sausage	8
Garlic	8
Smoked Sausage	14
Farm Sausage	9
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	9 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	7 1/2
Boneless Pigs Feet	8 1/2
Hams, Bologna	8 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	18
German Salami, Medium Dry	15 1/2
Holsteiner	11 1/2
Mettwurst, New	12 1/2
Farmer Salami, New	19
Monarque Cervelat	16

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	4.50
Smoked Pork, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	34.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.25
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	15.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.	\$13.00
Plate Beef	\$12.00
Extra Mess Beef	\$11.00
Prime Mess Beef	\$11.50
Beef Hams	13.00
Rump Butts	14.00
Mess Pork	15.25
Clear Fat Backs	15.25
Family Back Pork	12.75
Bean Pork	12.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.	\$10 1/2
Pure lard	9 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	7 1/2
Lard, compound	7 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	4 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	12 1/2 17
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	\$10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	9 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	7 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	8 1/2
Regular Plates	7 1/2
Short Clears	8
Butts	6 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	\$11 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	11
Skinless Hams	9 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	8 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	8 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	18
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 8@10 avg.	13 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	14 1/2
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.	14 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	16 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	18
Dried Beef Outsides	16
Regular Rolled Hams	14 1/2
Smoked Hams	15 1/2
Bolled Calas	12
Cooked Loin Rolls	14 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	13

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	\$14
Middles, per set	35
Beef bungs, per piece	5
Hog casings, as packed	23
Hog casings, free of salt	45
Hog middles, per set	9
Hog bungs, export	13
Hog bungs, large mediums	7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	2 1/2
Hog bungs, narrow	85
Imported wide sheep casings	80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70
Imported medium sheep casings	5 1/2
Beef weasands	1
Beef bladders, medium	18
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	4
Hog stomachs, per piece	4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit	\$2.55@2.60
Hoof meal, per unit	2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	\$2.50@2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45@2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 33% per unit	19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	62.50
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	68.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 62 lbs. ave. ton	77.50
Long thigh bones, 60 to 85 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	35.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	\$7.90
Prime steam, loose	7.45
Prime steam, cash	7.05
Compound	6.7
Leaf	6.22 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Oleo No. 2	7
Mutton	6 1/2
Tallow	6
Grease	4 1/2 @ 6

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	68 9/10
Extra No. 1 lard oil	63
No. 1 lard oil	47
No. 2 lard oil	45
Oleo oil, extra	9
Oleo oil, No. 2	8
Oleo stock	7
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	55
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	54
Corn oil, loose	53.75

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 6
Choice country	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	4 1/2 @ 5
Bone	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 @ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	4 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	35 @ 36
P. S. Y., soap grade	34 1/2 @ 35
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces, ash	\$1.50@1.60
Barrels, ash	1.12 1/2 @ 1.15
Barrels, oak	1.35 @ 1.37

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Borax	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 1x@3x	1.10

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 8.

The receipts of cattle were liberal on Monday, but after the first round there was considerable life to trade, in some cases desirable grades selling steady, others steady to 10c. lower, and considering the receipts the market was good. On yesterday, with about 4,000 receipts, the market was strong, there being considerable inquiry for Eastern shipment and for export, but on account of the very light receipts buyers were unable to fill their orders. To-day the receipts are 21,000. The market opened early at prices strong to 10c. higher on all desirable grades. Later the market weakened and late sales were not any better than steady. There is a strong tone to the trade and prospects are for a steady to stronger market unless the receipts should be too heavy. The market has been steady to strong on all classes of butcher stock until to-day, quite a large proportion of the receipts being she stock. The market was dull and prices generally 10@15c. lower. As the financial situation has been clearing very rapidly and business is getting down to a normal condition, we look for a good demand for all classes of well fatted cattle and steadily increasing prices.

We have been having very heavy receipts of hogs so far this week. On Monday the receipts were 65,591. Trade was slow and lower early, later became more active and closed very strong, prices averaging about 5c. higher than Saturday. On Tuesday, with 41,000 fresh receipts, the market was slow and 10c. lower and the finish was very weak. To-day the receipts are 56,000. The market is 5c. lower; in most cases coarse hogs sold 10c. lower, but trade was very active at the decline and about all of the hogs were sold, only a few very late arrivals being carried over. There is a strong demand for hogs at present prices, and we do not look for much, if any, decline, even if receipts should continue heavy. Bulk of the hogs selling to-day at \$4.40@4.45, with tops at \$4.50.

The receipts of sheep and lambs have been very moderate for the first three days of this week, and while the market on Monday was slow and lower early, the trade became more active, and prices to-day are 15@25c. per cwt. higher on sheep and 25@35c. higher on lambs than last week's close. The stock of sheep and lambs on feed at the present time is much lighter than is usual at this time of year, and prospects look very favorable for still higher prices as the season advances.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Jan. 10.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 40,300; last week, 24,100; same week last year, 59,300. Lower prices on all killing grades prevailed Monday and Tuesday, but the market turned sharply upward Wednesday, advanced Thursday, and is strong to-day. Steers are a quarter to 40c. above Tuesday, and 10@15c. higher than the best time last week; top, \$5.00, highest since December 12. Cows and heifers steady with best time last week; cows, \$3@4.00; heifers, \$3.50@5. Bulls, \$3@4.10. Calves are a quarter higher; best veals, \$6.75. Quarantine steers, 10c. higher for the week, \$4@4.00; cows, \$2.80@3.50. Stockers and feeders, 20@40c. higher; \$3.50@4.60.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 132,000; last week, 89,600; same week last year, 62,600. All previous records of receipts of hogs for any period, one week or less, were exceeded this week; quality averaged good and demand was always keen; prices fluctuated less than in any week for a month. Packers are now able to finance huge operations. Shipping demand is smaller than heretofore. The market is 5c. lower to-day, 10@15c. below last Friday; top, \$4.45; bulk, \$4.30@4.40; light hogs, up to \$4.35.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 29,400; last week, 21,400; same week last year, 28,500. The supply was handled rapidly and at advancing prices; the total gain was 25@40c. on both sheep and lambs. The trade is in better shape than for two months; quality of receipts is generally good; lambs, \$6.30@7; yearlings, \$5.50@6.30; wethers, \$4.50@5.25; ewes, \$4.30@5.

HIDES are 1/2c. higher; green salted, 3@5 1/2c.; bulls and stags, 3 1/2@5c.; dry flint butcher, 10@12c.; dry salt, 10c.; glue, 6c.; sheep pelts, 10c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	754	—	—
Armour	4,221	33,074	4,445
Cudahy	3,368	18,643	2,665
Fowler	1,010	—	2,015
Morris	4,282	14,953	4,004
Ruddy	825	—	—
Schwarzschild	4,660	20,944	4,189
Swift	4,517	22,619	4,537

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 7.

Arrivals of cattle at this market are running quite liberal, but the demand is proving fairly good and there has not been much change this week. Cattle arriving are mostly short fed, but of late have shown a slight tendency toward improvement in finish. Prices for steers are steady to 15c. lower for the week, while cow stuff is holding close to steady. There is no change in stocker and feeder trade, in fact there are not enough coming to create a change.

The movement of hogs at all points is very large; this market received 25,000 in the past two days. It is evident, however, that the packers have a place for the hogs, as they are taking them as fast as they come and prices do not show much change for the week. There was a little play on Monday to force prices lower, and a good many sellers got scared and cut loose, but before the day was out the packers were paying last week's closing prices and on Tuesday with another big run there was some delay in getting the market started on account of the play the packers made on Monday, but hogs again sold close to steady before the finish of the day. Hogs arriving at this point are generally good in quality and carrying an increasing proportion of well finished and medium and heavy. Some pigs are coming, but are generally of a good kind, do not show much sickness and are perhaps being marketed on account of the high prices of corn.

Fed sheep market practically opened at this point this week. Arrivals so far have been quite liberal, but the demand is good, this market always having been favorable to these western fed sheep and lambs. Prices are strong and a shade higher than last week, and the outlook is good.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Jan. 7.

Cattle receipts were very light during both Christmas and New Year's weeks and the market advanced fully a quarter each week, making values pretty close to half a dollar higher than the low point of last year on both beef steers and cow stuff. Packers' wants have been comparatively limited, but supplies have been so small that they have experienced considerable difficulty in securing what cattle they had to have even at the advanced figures. It was generally supposed, however, that the advance was due entirely to the light receipts and not to any improvement in the demand, but with rather liberal supplies so far this week the demand has held up well and prices show very little decline, not over a dime, as compared with the close of last week. Beef steers sell at a

range of \$3.50@5.75, the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,400-lb. beefs around \$4.50@5.10. Cows and heifers are selling at a range of \$1.75@4.25, the fair to good butcher and beef grades mostly at \$2.75@3.40. Despite unseasonably warm weather the demand has held up surprisingly well and there is a good, healthy undertone to the trade. Business in stockers and feeders has been rather light for some time past, but so far this week receipts have been heavier, and with a vigorous general demand prices have been well sustained and everything has been disposed of in good season. Prices range from \$2.50@4.40, with the bulk of the business around \$3.50@4.25.

There has been very little change in the hog situation for several days and prices are fluctuating within a comparatively narrow range. So far this week supplies have been exceptionally heavy, but the trade is taking the stuff freely without any very great decline in prices. It looks as if there were plenty of hogs back in the country, but there appears to be no limit to the demand for them. To-day's receipts were very heavy, nearly 18,000 head, and the market was not over a nickel lower. Tops brought \$4.35 as against \$4.45 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$4.20@4.30, as against \$4.30@4.35 a week ago.

Sheep and lamb prices have been fluctuating sharply for several days, but in the main the market has had a strong undertone and the moderate offerings have met with a ready sale every day. The demand is apparently not very broad at present, but with only moderate receipts everything has sold readily at good figures. Quotations on good to choice fed sheep and lambs: Lambs, \$6.25@6.75; yearling wethers, \$5.00@5.50; yearling wethers, handy light weights, \$5.25@5.50; wethers, \$4.50@4.80; ewes, \$4.25@4.60.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 6, 1908.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,120	—	583	11,647	18,107
Sixtieth street	1,961	41	1,509	7,823	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	20,907
Lehigh Valley	4,284	—	—	7,385	—
Weehawken	781	—	—	1,029	—
West Shore	2,376	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	64	155	44	5,000
Totals	13,422	105	2,240	27,925	44,014
Totals last week	9,545	81	3,414	34,069	39,630

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., So. Victorian	403	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., So. Min'apolis	394	—	1,100
Schwarzschild & S., St. Louis	—	—	1,300
J. Shamberg & Son, So. Victorian	380	1,026	—
J. Shamberg & Son, So. Min'apolis	400	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, So. Boniface	100	—	—
Morris Beef Co., So. Victorian	—	—	3,100
Morris Beef Co., So. Adriatic	—	—	1,325
Morris Beef Co., So. St. Louis	—	—	1,000
Swift Beef Co., So. Adriatic	—	—	1,525
J. Stern & Son, So. Minneapolis	—	—	300
Armour & Co., So. St. Louis	—	—	1,400
L. S. Dillenback, So. Savan.	—	25	—
Totals to all ports	1,967	1,051	11,050
Totals to all ports last week	1,649	1,338	15,190

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	26,000	2,000
Kansas City	1,000	10,000	—
South Omaha	200	11,000	—

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1908.

Chicago	33,000	57,000	24,000
Kansas City	10,000	20,000	1,000
South Omaha	6,000	7,500	4,000

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1908.

Chicago	4,500	33,000	10,000
Kansas City	14,000	27,000	7,000
South Omaha	6,000	19,000	9,000

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1908.

Chicago	22,000	56,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	25,000	4,000
South Omaha	4,000	12,000	5,000

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1908.

Chicago	8,000	45,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	22,000	8,000
South Omaha	3,700	14,000	4,000

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1908.

Chicago	3,500	40,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,500	18,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	11,000	2,000

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JANUARY 6, 1908.

Exports from:	Live	Live	Qrs. of
	cattle.	sheep.	beef.
New York	1,687	1,061	11,050
Boston	1,686	941	3,344
Baltimore	200	—	—
Philadelphia	721	—	700
Portland	1,507	604	—
St. John's	1,009	447	—
Exports to:			
London	1,675	—	7,950
Liverpool	3,488	2,571	7,144
Bristol	740	447	—
Glasgow	559	—	—
Manchester	378	—	—
Para, Brazil	100	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	—	25	—
Totals to all ports this week	6,940	3,043	15,004
Totals to all ports last week	6,404	2,658	21,919

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending January 4:

CATTLE.

Chicago	28,079
Omaha	9,387
Kansas City	17,238
St. Joseph	5,235
Cudahy	871
Sioux City	3,542
Wichita	238
New York and Jersey City	11,500
Detroit	821

HOGS.

Chicago	144,929
Omaha	52,810
Kansas City	87,802
St. Joseph	52,767
Cudahy	26,294
Sioux City	24,057
Ottumwa	20,278
Cedar Rapids	21,892
Wichita	12,317
New York and Jersey City	44,014
Detroit	6,915

SHEEP.

Chicago	47,028
Omaha	16,570
Kansas City	20,451
St. Joseph	11,358
Cudahy	299
Sioux City	462
Wichita	73
New York and Jersey City	26,874
Detroit	3,016

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 9, 1908.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 5½c. per lb.; talc, 1½c. lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs., bbls., 1½c. lb.; carbonate of potash, 4½c. lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 5½c. lb.

Palm oil in casks, 6¼c., and in barrels 7c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c., and yellow 75@80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¼c. @ 6½c. per lb.; saponified red oil, 5½c. @ 6c. per lb., and Elaine oil, 45c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 6¼c. @ 7c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 8½c. @ 8¾c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 40c. per gal.; corn oil, 4½c. @ 4¾c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hogsheds, 57-16c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¼c. @ 6½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7¼c. per lb., government inspected; oleo stearine, 7½c. @ 7¾c. per lb.; house grease, 5@5½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 4¼c. @ 4½c. per lb.; brown grease, 4½c. @ 4¾c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5¼c. @ 5½c. per lb.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, JAN. 10.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 40,000; 5c. lower; \$4.15@4.55.
 KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 18,000; slow; \$4.20@4.45.
 OMAHA.—Receipts, 11,000; shade lower; \$4.15@4.40.
 INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 15,000; active; \$4.40@4.65.
 EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 13,600; 10c. lower; all grades \$4.75.
 CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 5,000; steady; \$4.60.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.15@8.20, nominal; city steam, \$8; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.70; do., South America, tes., \$9.45; kegs at \$10.65; compound, \$7@7.25.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.—Beef, extra India mess, 96s. 3d.; pork, prime mess Western, 88s. 9d.; shoulders, 35s.; hams, short clear, 40s.; Cumberland cut, 46s.; do., short ribs, 51s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 50s. 6d.; do., 55@40 lbs., 49s. 6d.; backs, 45s. 6d.; bellies, 53s. Tallow, 29s. 6d. Turpentine, 39s. 6d. Rosin, common, 8s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 41s. 3d. American refined, pails, 42s. 9d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 62s.; do., colored, 64s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 41½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 4½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 22s. 9d. Linseed (London), La Plata, January and February, 39s. 6d.; Calcutta, January and February, 42s. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 23s. Petroleum, refined (London), 7d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Since the opening of the year there has been a decided improvement in the business in oleo oil and neutral lard compared to what it was at the end of the previous year, but the business has been at considerably lower prices than ruled during the fall. At the level of prices which we have for these goods now there is quite a demand from Europe, and the outlook is that business will continue satisfactory, provided prices are not again advanced. The production of oleo oil and neutral lard in this country is not at all up to normal quantities. The stocks with the packers of the best grades are light, but the lower grades are pressing for sale. The supplies in Europe are moderate.

As regards butter oil, Europe is taking very little of that at the moment, and the advance in the New York cotton oil market has very much interfered with the export business in butter oils.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Continued large receipts of hogs at the packing centres, although their prices were only 5c. lower, and estimates of liberal supplies for next week caused for the day easier market prices for the products, as well as tame speculation.

Cottonseed Oil.

Fully 50 tanks crude sold yesterday at 30c. to 30½c., chiefly at 30c.; further offered at 30c. New York market opened steady and quiet, but soon advanced about ¼c. Early "call" prices in New York for prime yellow, January, at 38¼c. @ 39c.; February at 38½c. @

39c.; March at 38½c. @ 39¼c.; May at 38¾c. @ 39½c.; July at 39@40; September at 39½c. @ 40¼c. Immediately after the "call," sales 100 bbls., prime yellow, March, 39c.

Tallow.

Steady; New York City hhds. 57-16c. bid. The liberal export demand of the previous week in Chicago has fallen off. But fine grades are scarce, and common grades plenty. There is little demand for medium qualities. Productions are increasing. The cattle receipts are of improved quality.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales in New York, Philadelphia and Boston for the week add up fully 1,065,000 pounds all at 7½c. for January and February delivery, none for March. At Chicago sale of 150,000 pounds at 7½c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

John P. Magill (shipping) was proposed for membership.

New members: James E. Van Wagner, William Gein.

Visitors: C. A. Steyn, Denver, Col.; Robert M. Shearn, Cincinnati; J. J. Metzler, Portland, Ore.; A. F. Read, Montreal; S. I. Mitchell, Philadelphia; A. G. Thomson, Montreal; E. E. Johnston, Buffalo; Alfred Dane-son, Milwaukee.

Memberships about \$325 to \$350.

GERMANS NEED OUR PORK AND BACON.

(Concluded from page 15.)

are regulated from the United States. Sheep casings are in demand, as always.

Imports of hog plucks from Denmark and Holland take place regularly, and this is about the only article from pigs which is imported into Germany. During the summer of 1908 Germany will need foreign pork and bacon, and it may be that we will have to buy from Denmark, Canada and Serbia, if the United States has not arranged a commercial treaty by that time with Germany.

GERMANS DEMAND AMERICAN MEAT.

In connection with the statements of The National Provisioner's correspondent relative to the opening for American meats in Germany, provided our government makes proper trade and tariff arrangements with Germany, the following cable dispatch to the New York Herald this week gives another view of the situation in Germany. The Berlin correspondent says:

The agrarians, who have so successfully fought the importation of American cattle into Germany for many years, will, I am told, have another chance to test their strength on the same question in the coming session of the Reichstag.

The leaders of the labor organizations and socialistic factions of the various parties are clamoring for a change of the present regulations governing stock importation on account of the high prices of foodstuffs due to the wet summer. Meat has steadily advanced from month to month. In consequence, it appears less frequently and in smaller quantities on the table of the laborer.

Restaurant keepers also demand a change not only on account of the high prices of German meat, but because the United States furnishes a better article. A prominent restaurateur remarked that he had heard many American tourists visiting Berlin during the last summer complain of the meat served to them here. They thought the German cook was at fault. This was a mistake; German beef was not as nutritious as that furnished in America, because the feeding of cattle is different here, more economy being observed on account of the high price of fodder.

Retail Section

MICHIGAN JUDGE AND SAUSAGE.

Circuit Judge Wiest at Lansing, Mich., last week ruled that the use of cereal and water in sausage is an adulteration of the product and brings it within the scope of the State pure food law, prohibiting adulterations. The decision was made in the application of Armour & Company for an injunction to restrain the State Dairy and Food Department from interfering with the sale of their sausage because cereal and water are used in the manufacture.

Judge Wiest said: "With the general public of this generation largely reared on farms and in small villages and remembering home made sausage, there is no occasion to look at a dictionary to define sausage. The common definition is that it is composed of chopped meat seasoned, and the definition must prevail as against a manufactured process of adding cereals and water."

The judge, however, recommends that the State Dairy and Food Department refrain from issuing bulletins on the subject, and carrying on further investigations until the question has been settled by the courts as to whether there is adulteration.

BUTCHER SHOP REFRIGERATION.

W. A. Bell, of Greenfield, Mass., has been enterprising enough to give a small refrigerating plant a thorough try-out, and other butchers may well follow his example. As a result Mr. Bell is opening an addition to his store which will contain the first refrigerating plant ever installed in the vicinity.

The store as a whole will be up to the minute in its appointments, with marble tables and all-glass show cases, the latter to be cooled by ammonia pipes. The refrigerator is lined with four inches of cork insulation and this will be covered with marble cement. The source of the "freeze" will be a three-ton ice machine, run by a five-horse power motor.

So much has been said on the question of butchers installing refrigerating machinery that it is gratifying to learn that even up in Massachusetts, where natural ice is comparatively cheap, a butcher has found that he is better served by installing a refrigerating system.

OHIO BUTCHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Retail Butchers & Grocers' Association of Sandusky O., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George C. Thomas; first vice-president, Charles P. Fuchs; second vice-president, Adolph Broderick; secretary, H. B. Warren; treasurer, George C. Wichman; trustees, Frank A. Close, William Wagner, Fred Schlottg, John G. Knauer, Charles Knapp; arbitration committee, John F. Ging, Charles F. Miller, Frank J. Hohler, Frank P. Windisch, Frank N. Wetzler.

Want a good man for the shop? Try an inch on page 48.

BUTCHERS WILL GIVE NO CREDIT.

The retail butchers of Utica, N. Y., took a New Year's resolution which would be a good one for retailers elsewhere to follow. Their association adopted a resolution to extend credit to no one after January 1, but to conduct a strictly cash business. The recent financial disturbance and the resulting contraction of credits compelled them to take this action in self-defense. If they could not borrow or get credit they did not see why they should sell their meats on credit. To make the rule effective each butcher deposited \$100 as a cash forfeit, which he will lose if he is found violating the agreement.

TEACH CUSTOMERS TO DEMAND BEST.

He who advises retail dealers that if they think well of their trade they will give it the benefit of the best there is, gives wise and judicious counsel, says the Pennsylvania state food department's official bulletin. It should be the proud ambition of every dealer in food products to educate his customers to expect and demand the best brands; goods made by firms that pride themselves upon the fact that they never put their trade mark upon an inferior article. Such a policy will bring rich rewards in the end. For after all, the craze for cheapness is a passing disease and will eventually disappear before the demand for genuine articles.

HOW TO ADVERTISE.

Your regular customer will read your "ad" if it is made interesting. A good many retailers write their advertisements as if they expected their local papers to go into the hands of a lot of absolute strangers, and they wanted these strangers to have their card. So they just published it in the papers, where it would be handy for the strangers to refer to when they wanted to find out all the lines of goods handled in the town.

For the guidance of such retailers it may be said that the number of strangers reached by the local paper is very small, and the number of old customers should be very large. Old customers already know the lines of goods carried in every store in town, and dealers waste their money in advertising when all they do is to repeat this information over and over.

Remember that it is the old customer that

you reach in the local paper, and remember that if you want to interest him and cause him to come to your store to buy, you must tell him about some particular thing you have for sale, and tell the story in so interesting a manner that he will want the goods right away.

Just make your "ad" talk for you the same as though you were talking direct to the regular customer.

HORSE AND DOG MEAT IN GERMANY.

The consumption of horse and dog flesh has greatly increased throughout the German Empire, especially in the densely populated industrial centres. During the year 1906 in the kingdom of Saxony, which contains one-thirteenth of the population of the German Empire, 12,922 horses and 3,736 dogs were slaughtered for food. In the whole of Germany during 1906 upwards of 182,000 horses were slaughtered, an increase of 20,000 over the consumption in 1905. Complete figures relating to dogs were not procurable, but the total number slaughtered for food in 1906 was estimated at about 7,000, probably more. Horse and dog flesh would appear to be taking the place of beef, mutton and pork among the poor classes, in Saxony at all events, as numbers of cattle, calves, sheep and pigs killed in 1906 were slightly lower than in 1905.

A BIG BUTCHER'S REFRIGERATOR.

Mr. Thos. B. Sohl, the well-known butcher of Noblesville, Ind., has just installed a sectional two-room cold-storage refrigerator, 12 x 16 ft., 16 ft. high, having 6-inch walls. It was furnished by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. It required a special railroad car to transport this refrigerator. All parts being marked and fitting snug, the refrigerator looks as if built in the place.

HEN MEAT FOR SALE.

Japanese tradesmen in a number of instances have adopted signs written in English with a view to catching English customers. A traveler reports a butcher of Tokio as displaying the following: "Beef and Hen Meat For Sale."

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

DEERFOOT FARM SLICED BACON

DRY SUGAR CURED without the use of saltpetre
CURED AND PACKED AT SOUTHBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The death is reported of H. H. Meadows, a well known butcher of Kansas City, Mo.

J. W. Vanhorn, a butcher at Louisville, Ky., has filed a deed of assignment naming G. W. Yeager as trustee.

S. A. Whiting has opened a meat market at Troy, N. Y.

The provision store of E. Punioli at St. Louis, Mo., has been damaged by fire.

The American Meat Company at Fort Smith, Ark., has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

J. W. Snavelly has sold his meat business at Bucyrus, O., to G. W. Winetrout.

Otis German has purchased the meat market of J. P. Downs at Alexandria, Ind.

Alvis Schlitz, a meat dealer of Grand Rapids, Mich., will retire from business. H. A. Schlitz, his son, will continue the market.

Morse & Martin have opened a new meat market at Lowville, N. Y.

Charles Brunner, a meat dealer at Pittsburg, Pa., died last week.

John W. Hanny, a well known retired meat dealer at Pittsburg, Pa., died at his home on December 31.

The meat market of J. C. Westlake at Murdock, Neb., was destroyed by fire on January 4.

J. B. Eby has opened a new meat market at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Charles Kohlheir, a butcher at Connersville, Ind., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

William Smith, formerly a member of the meat firm of Smith & Pepper at Marshalltown, Ia., died last week.

The meat market of J. Weihr at Fairground, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

William C. Hendricks has purchased the meat market of Bradley & Knight at Des Moines, Ia.

Harry Pattison is again sole proprietor of the Pattison Meat Market at Gering, Neb.

Fred Merrick has engaged in the meat business at Elliott, Ia.

J. E. Francis has purchased the meat market of Frei Bros. at Pierce, Neb.

Fitzmeier & Hilderbrand have purchased the Freese Meat Market at Kinsley, Kas.

Smith & Fuqua have sold out the Star Market at Hobart, Okla., to Estes & Martin.

S. Shaner has purchased the meat market of Powell & Eades at Yates Center, Kas.

E. R. Wilson has opened a butcher shop at Cleveland, Okla.

H. C. Breeze & Son have engaged in the meat and grocery business at Oklahoma City, Okla.

O. H. Francisco has sold his interest in the meat business at North Loup, Neb., to C. E. Beliel.

J. C. Larson has purchased a half interest in the meat business of Odell & Buckland at Homer, Neb.

The meat market of R. M. Welsh at Reynolds, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

Mr. Meyers has succeeded to the entire meat business of Meyers & Hall at Colfax, Wash.

Louis Score has opened a meat market at Farrell, Ida.

The Star Market Company has sold its City Market at Sandpoint, Ida., to Safford & La Foe.

The Home Meat Market has opened for business at Glendale, Ore., with R. C. Hill as manager.

Wheeler & Hawley have sold out their grocery and meat business at Salem, Ore., to Synamus Presnall.

Canfield & McLenan have succeeded to the meat business of Canfield & Rauenzahn at Wenatchee, Wash.

Leak Brothers have purchased the meat market of Case & Case at Centralia, Wash.

Paul Rohr has purchased the butcher shop of Stilwell & Clough at La Grande, Ore.

Sutton & Feighner are just opening a new butcher shop at Tillamook, Ore.

Retallick & Hamilton have succeeded Haseker & Retallick in the meat business at Livingston, Mont.

Stevens & Ward have sold out their butcher shop at Caldwell, Ida., to Robertson & Galloway.

Brown & Son have purchased the meat business of Crandall & Son at Carleton, Neb.

J. F. Veitz and W. C. Hyatt, both of Brookfield, Mo., have purchased the Alexander Meat Market at Geneva, Neb.

Lee Levi and J. B. Wilson have purchased the meat market of Louis Levi at Peru, Ind.

John Neal has purchased Lysinger & Cooper's meat market at Lowry City, Mo.

J. H. Stephen's meat market at Macungie, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

S. G. Adams has opened a new meat market at Middletown Springs, Vt.

The meat market of J. Weber at Evansville, Ind., has been damaged by fire.

Russian Sheep Casings

EXPORTERS

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SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29

Hamburg, - Germany

Importers of All Kinds of

American Sausage Casings

PURE SALT

(ROCK)

MYLES SALT CO., Ltd.

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BUTCHERS AND PACKERS SUPPLIES

131 Michigan Street

CHICAGO

THE

TRADE

CAN ALWAYS

GLEAN

BARGAINS

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

PAGE 48

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending January 4 averaged 7.38 cents per pound.

The Cattle Butchers' Union will hold its annual ball at the Palm Garden, East 58th street, on the night of January 24. The boys of the Sheep Butchers' Union No. 10 will have their ball at the Murray Hill Lyceum on the night of January 31.

The annual entertainment and ball of the West Side Branch, Master Butchers of America, takes place at the Amsterdam Opera House on Friday night, January 24, and President Ziegler and his committees promise a fine programme and a big time.

The annual entertainment and ball of the Bronx Branch, Master Butchers, will be held at Muller's Brox Casino on the evening of January 30. The big Brooklyn Branch holds its annual event at Saengerbund Hall, Brooklyn, on the night of February 3. Eddie Klepper is chairman of this committee.

The fourteenth annual entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Company's Mutual Aid Society took place last night at Terrace Garden. This is always one of the brilliant events of the winter in the meat trade, and is looked forward to with pleasure. A full account of the affair will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herbert R. Forbes, wholesale poultry dealer, 27 Hewitt avenue, West Washington Market, by Hugo Josephy & Son, creditors for \$1,616, on an unpaid check given for goods purchased from them. It was alleged that he was insolvent and made preferential payments to various creditors, among whom Louis C. Mouquin received \$3,000. Forbes began business a year ago.

A severe sentence was imposed by Judge Chatfield, in the United States Circuit Court last week upon James H. Prescott, also

known as James Murray, who was indicted by the Federal grand jury on a charge of selling oleomargarine in unstamped packages and without having the necessary licenses. Prescott does business in Gravesend. He pleaded guilty to the charge and Judge Chatfield sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1,000, in default of which he will spend thirty days in the Nassau County jail.

Captain Peter Clemens, of the Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1, and Mrs. Clemens were at the big East Side Master Butchers' ball Monday evening and had a jolly time, but Captain Clemens was not willing to admit that he would not have even more fun at the thirty-ninth annual ball of his organization, which occurs at Harlem Casino on Tuesday evening, January 28. This is always a masquerade affair and the jolly butchers cut up all sorts of pranks—that is, those who feel like it do, while the others look on and laugh. This year's event Captain Clemens promises will be even more fun than the last.

CHANGES IN NEW YORK BUTCHERS.

Rumors were widely circulated this week in local trade circles concerning a change in the management of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company. It was reported that President Frederick Joseph has resigned and retired from the company, and that Vice-President Arthur Bloch had been elected to succeed him. Mr. Bloch was the first president of the company and retired to the vice-presidency last spring when Mr. Joseph bought a large interest in the company. Recently an element of small stockholders in the company has claimed to be dissatisfied with the state of affairs and action was brought against President Joseph to compel an accounting. This action is now pending. It is admitted that the company has done more business in the past six months than ever before. It is said that the dissatisfaction of the small stockholders was due to the offer made to them to exchange their stock in the reorganization of the company, which took place when Mr. Joseph secured his controlling interest.

EAST SIDE MASTER BUTCHERS' BALL.

On Monday evening last the East Side Branch of the United Master Butchers of America held their fourteenth annual entertainment and ball at the Palm Garden, on 58th street, near Lexington avenue. Though they had set a high standard during the past fourteen years, the East Siders outdid themselves on this occasion and entertained and waltzed their friends and patrons in a lavish manner until the early hours of the morning called a halt. In keeping with the "Greeting" which adorned the program and stated that "neither endeavor or expense shall be spared in contributing toward the enjoyment and happiness of those who participate in the pleasures of this occasion," various committees extended themselves and made the event, as one wholesaler expressed it, "a grand occasion."

Both the wholesale and retail branches of the trade were very largely represented among the guests. Packers and wholesalers with their families and friends were on hand in large numbers. The retailers were there and in such large numbers that the garden was filled to overflowing. The hall was most beautifully decorated with flags and streamers intertwined with evergreen and hyacinth blossoms, all draped toward the center of the hall. Directly over the stage was a huge electric sign in the shape of an arch, reading "U. M. B. of Am. East Side" in red and white lights, and directly underneath a large star lighted in corresponding colors.

The entertainment was one of the best seen this year and enlisted artists from the leading vaudeville theatres. When this part of the programme was completed the hall was cleared, unique birch bark dance orders were distributed, and Floor Manager Joseph Heim took charge of the ball, which lasted until the early hours of the morning. The music was furnished by Prof. George Seiferth and his orchestra.

The officers of the East Side Branch and members of the various committees, who were all on hand and labored hard for the success of the occasion, were as follows: A. F. Grimm, president; J. S. McGarry, first

CONRON BROTHERS COMPANY

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING

BEEF, PROVISIONS, BUTTER AND EGGS

AS WELL AS BEING

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST POULTRY HOUSE

Our new BROOK AVENUE MARKET, the finest anywhere in New York, will be opened soon, with trackage facilities for unloading directly into the house.

MAIN PLANT and OFFICES: 10th Ave., 13th to 14th Sts.

HARLEM BRANCH: 131st St. and 12th Ave. BRONX BRANCH: Brook and Westchester Aves. BROOKLYN BRANCH: 189-191 Fort Greene Pl.

vice-president; A. Buxbaum, second vice-president; Arthur Meyer, treasurer; Charles Young, recording secretary; N. Rosenau, financial secretary; Louis Levy, corresponding secretary; Martin Vath, sergeant-at-arms.

Trustees—Geo. Thomson, Jacob Schmidt, Geo. H. Shaffer, Jacob Bloch, Herman Levy, M. Heins.

Arrangement Committee—Joseph Brown, chairman; N. Rosenau, secretary; Louis Levy, treasurer.

Press Committee—Geo. Thomson, Chas. Young, Wm. H. Hornidge.

Floor Manager—Joseph Heim; assistant floor manager, H. A. Hamburger.

Floor Committee—Martin Vath, L. Goldsmith, Moe Heins, Sig. Stern, Leopold Buchsbaum, Geo. Schiffmeyer, John McGarry, Julius Buchsbaum, Tony Eisler, L. Oppenheimer, Chas. Schlott, A. W. Mehler, Wm. P. Michel, Ben Stern, Ferd. Graf, B. Landauer, Leon Willi, A. Kallman, G. Gitterman, J. Heiderich.

Reception Committee—Geo. H. Shaffer, chairman; Peter Schmidt, M. Brennwasser, Chas. Dochterman, Louis Ehrlich, R. V. Graber, Michael Geisman, Charles Krey, Conrad Lickel, Emil Melchner, Wm. C. Woelfle, A. Dreyfus, Wm. O. Egner, George Griot, Herman Hanau, Morris Katzenstein, Herman Levy, E. F. O'Neill, Jacob Schmidt, Michael Utter, Joseph Meyer.

Among representatives present from the wholesale trade were: From the United Dressed Beef Company were Treasurer Irving Blumenthal, J. Eintracht, Ben Strauss and wife, I. Israelson and wife, Dan Schneider, James Mulvey, Ed Stern and Adam Spoehlman. From Schwarzschild & Sulzberger came General Superintendent L. Kirscheimer and wife, Manager Samuels of the Manhattan Market branch, Mr. and Mrs. B. Levy and Mr. Wissing. From the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company were Director Mayer Meyers; Daniel H. Crawford, president of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company's Mutual Aid Association; Frank Cramer and wife; Abe Block and Jacob Manheimer and family. Fred J. Dietz was there, representing the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association. From the Cincinnati Abattoir Company came W. P. Mountain, the Eastern manager, and Frank Gulick. J. F. O'Neill represented Swift & Company; E. Kann represented Joseph Stern & Sons; Louis Katz, of the National Packing Company, and Herman Rosenthal represented the T. H. Wheeler Company.

Retailers were legion. There were: Sam Meyers, president of the Albany branch of the association; Wm. Ziegler, president of the West Side branch, and Al Moos, president of the Bronx branch; also the popular Ed. F. O'Neill, president of the New York State M. B. A. The Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard was represented by Captain Peter Clemens with his wife and M. Utter and wife. S. Wasserman and C. F. Schae, of the Star Beef and Provision Company, were there with a large party of friends.

Among others noted both among the wholesalers and retailers were: President Augustus F. Grimm with his wife and daughter; Sam Meyer and wife; A. J. Ott; Ben Wertheimer and wife; Emil and Sydney Half; Adam Wicke; Leo Morris; Sam Beck; Thos. A. Fox and wife; Morris Roth and wife; Isaac Herman and wife; A. Ginsberger, of Ginsberger & Bros., and family; E. Friedman and wife; E. Singer; H. Levy; S. Strauss; Phillip Henochstein; B. Levy and wife; Max Weikersheimer and wife; A. Mandler and wife, with Mrs. Huberth; A. Sommer; L. E. Beckman and wife; I. Werdenschlag and wife; H. A. Hamburger and wife; J. Dittmar and wife; J. S. McGarry and wife; Chas. Young and wife; E. Kolt and wife; F. Graf and wife; Julius Jeremias; H. Heins and wife; Jacob Schmidt and family; Wm. Rosenblatt and wife; I. Exeter and mother; A. and M. Dreyfuss; Joe Meyer, of Meyer & Erlich; S.

Bauer; Louis and Sidney Goldschmidt; Geo. Herre and wife; S. Bauer; Mr. Obern and wife; I. Karb and wife; Louis A. Ball; Sergeant Harmon; Mr. Redenberg and wife; Nathan Rosenau, the popular financial secretary; Mr. Tanzer and wife; Fred Gummerman and wife; Adolph Buxbaum and wife and a host of others.

DEATH OF FRANK A. FLINT.

Frank A. Flint, very well known to the meat trade in and around New York, died suddenly on the morning of January 3 at his old home at North Reading, Mass. His death was due to apoplexy. He had not been well for some time, and had left the meat business to try to recover his health on his farm in Massachusetts.

Frank Flint was born and brought up in the meat business. In his younger days he drove a meat cart at Salem, Mass. He went to work for Swift & Company in Brooklyn about 1888, only to be transferred to Springfield, Ohio, in about six months' time. After staying there for some time he went to Philadelphia for Swifts and from there to Haverstraw, N. Y., where he was manager for some years. Later he was supply man in New York City for a short period. Leaving Swift, he opened a meat market of his own in Haverstraw, which he sold after about ten months' business and took charge of the Nelson Morris house at Westchester. On account of sickness he resigned last February to go to his farm in Massachusetts.

THE LOCAL MARKETS.

Retail butchers are beginning to see the brighter side of life. There is a notably better feeling in local trade circles, both retail and wholesale. The retailers report a gradually improving trade and the wholesalers are pleased to note a better demand for beef and meats generally. Prices are steady to firm and the trade on the whole is in a healthier condition than it has been for some time. Top cattle were selling around 9 cents this week and there was plenty to select from in cheaper grades. There appeared to be a better margin in most grades of beef than for some time. Small stock continues its recent skyward movement. Lambs were at 8 cents and over alive this week, and both Western and city dressed stuff was selling for 13 cents dead. Some Western lambs were reported sold as low as 10 cents, but these were bargains that did not last.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending January 4, 1908, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 39,929 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,289 lbs.; Queens, 200 lbs.; total, 48,418 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1,150 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 6,855 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,534 lbs.; Bronx, 200 lbs.; total, 9,589 lbs.

The figures for the week ending December 28, 1907, were: Meat—Manhattan, 37,031 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3,405 lbs.; total, 40,436 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 425 lbs.; Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; total, 450 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 10,636 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,047 lbs.; The Bronx, 200 lbs.; total, 12,883 lbs.

Watch page for 48 for bargains.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Block, S., 322 E 12th; H. Brand.
Cohn, A., 236 Monroe; H. Brand.
Cohen, H., 55 E. 102d; H. Brand.
Dubinsky, H., 640 E. 6th; H. Brand.
Danershofsky, H., 57 Monroe; H. Brand.
Friedlander, M., 358 Cherry; H. Brand.
Felschman, M., & Co., 751 E. 156th; H. Brand.

Feuer, B., 223 E. 102d; H. Brand.
Gold, H., 210 E. 114th; H. Brand.
Gross, I., 235 E. 24th; H. Brand.
Gousher, S., 240 E. 102d; J. Levy Co.
Hargrove, A., 2800 8th Ave.; F. Lesser.
Kaufman, S., 149 1st Ave.; L. Kaufman.
Krahopf, S., 294 Monroe; H. Brand.
Loscher, M., 24 Pitt; H. Brand.
Levin, A., 433 E. 9th; H. Brand.
Newmark, J., 2 E. 111th; F. Lesser.
Rosmarin, M., 36 Ludlow; H. Brand.
Realy, N., 504 E. 12th; H. Brand.
Rinder, I. M., 177 Norfolk; F. Lesser.
Safrin, H., 166 Attorney; H. Brand.
Steinman, J., 242 Rivington; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bercovitz, B., 162 Orchard; J. Frankel.
Daum, M., 232 E. 121st; H. Dublierer.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Herson, Solomon, 55 Ames; Julius Levy.
Kotter, Moische A., 139 Osborne; Jos. Rosenberg.
Lauria, Vincenzo, 652 Union; F. A. Alford Co.
Rechtschaffner, Abr., 83 Hopkins; Levy Bros.
Ruden, Jacob, 54 Sumner Ave.; Gustav Selner.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Waddman, I., 223 Broome; R. Goldstein.
Abt & Gordon, 153 E 99th; Levin Bros.
Becker, A., 58 Thomas; A. J. Gould.
Chinitz & Kaplan, 2713 8th Ave.; Chinitz & Lavine.
Friedman, D., 18 N. Moore; S. Levin.
Gushwitz, L. & S., 866 9th Ave.; W. J. Rabinowitz.
Jackson, M., 98 Allen; Levin Bros.
Knox & Bennett, 172 5th Ave.; H. C. Lytton.
Liss & Mohienn, 33 W. 67th; J. M. Shaw & Co.
O'Neill, M., 641 6th Ave.; J. S. Tewksburg.
Same, 155 W. 23d; same.
Quinn, J. F., 134 William; W. Ruthmann.
Huot & Moneuse Co.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Blumfield, S., 89 White; Furstenberg & Tannenbaum.
Blake, J. D., 521 W. 49th; F. Blanke.
Cohen, D., 398 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn; J. Cohen.
Cohen & Smith, 86 6th Ave.; M. Joseloff.
Gould, A. J., 58 Thomas; A. Backer.
Hurwitz & Jacobs, 218 W. 148th and 870 E. 170th; Shulman, Nelson & Schnall.
Kaufman, H., 30 Ludlow; B. Spatz.
Shapiro, C., 268 E. 4th; S. Bromberg.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Siegal, Abraham, 25 Tompkins Ave.; M. Zimmerman Co.
Burat & Feingold, Watkins St. and Blake Ave.; Wm. Shapiro.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Burnner, Johanna, 36 Morgan Ave.; Eliz. Tilgner.
Golden, David, 870 Bedford Ave.; Hyman Charnoff.
Kuckens, John H., 544 Wythe Ave.; Geo. F. Essig.
Tricole, Antonio, 131 Hamburg Ave.; Accursia Tailla.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$4.85@5.75
Poor to fair native steers.....	3.50@ 4.75
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@ 4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@ 4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.40@ 6.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.75@10.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.50@ 9.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 8.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 5.50
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 5.25
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.25@8.12
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.00
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$ 5.40
Hogs, medium.....	5.55
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	5.80
Pigs.....	5.85
Rough.....	4.45@4.70

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 9%
Choice native light.....	9% @ 9%
Common to fair native.....	8 @ 9

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 9%
Choice native light.....	9 @ 9%
Native, common to fair.....	8% @ 9
Choice, Western, heavy.....	8 @ 9
Choice, Western, light.....	8 @ 8%
Common to fair Texas.....	7% @ 8
Good to choice heifers.....	7% @ 8
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @ 7%
Choice cows.....	7% @ 8
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 6%
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7% @ 8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 @ 6%

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 13c. per lb.; No. 2, 11c. per lb.; No. 3, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14c. per lb.; No. 2, 12c. per lb.; No. 3, 10c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8½c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 7c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 6c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9c. per lb.; No. 2, 7½c. per lb.; No. 3, 7c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	14 @ 14½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @ 13½
Western calves.....	12 @ 13
Western calves, fair to good.....	11 @ 12
Western calves, common.....	8 @ 10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8 @ 8½
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 6½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 6
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	6% @ 7
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	13 @ 13½
Spring lambs, good.....	12½ @ 13
Yearling lambs.....	11 @ 11½
Sheep, choice.....	10½ @ 11
Sheep, medium to good.....	9½ @ 10
Sheep, culls.....	8½ @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	11 @ 11½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	10½ @ 11
Smoked hams, heavy.....	10 @ 10½
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9 @ 9½
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9 @ 9½
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12½ @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 @ 13
Dried beef sets.....	15½ @ 16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	13½ @ 15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 @ 11

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ 68.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 50.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 25.00
Thigh bones, avg. 80@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	65 @ 70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	40 @ 50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @ 6c. a pound
Oxtails, beef.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 25c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 10c. a pair
Lamb's fries.....	6 @ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9½ @ 10

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@ 44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	@ —
Hog, American, free of salt, in tcs. or bbls., per lb. f. o. b.....	@ 50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	@ 50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 14
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 18
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	@ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 5½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@ 5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½ @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	12	13½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9	11
Pepper, Penang, white.....	12	13½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	11½	—
Allspice.....	7½	10
Coriander.....	3	5
Cloves.....	14	17
Mace.....	45	50

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½ @ 4%
Refined—Granulated.....	4½ @ 5%
Crystals.....	5 @ 5½
Powdered.....	5½ @ 5%

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .17
No. 2 skins.....	@ .15
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .15
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .13
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@ 1.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@ 1.60
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 1.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 1.35
No. 1, kips, 14-18.....	@ 1.80
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 1.55
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 1.45
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ 1.35
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 2.40
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 2.15
Branded skins.....	@ .09
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 1.50
Ticky skins.....	@ 1.12
Ticky kips.....	@ 1.45
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 1.70
No. 3 skins.....	@ .09

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Ohio & Mich., scalded, mixed fancy.....	@ 18
Other Western, scalded, fancy mixed.....	@ 17
Other Western, scalded, good to prime.....	@ 16
Western, dry-picked, young toms, fancy.....	@ 17
Western, dry-picked, young hens, fancy.....	@ 18
Western, dry-picked, young hens and toms mixed, fancy.....	@ 17
Western, dry-picked, good to prime.....	@ 16
Southwestern, choice.....	@ 16
Southwestern, fair to good.....	@ 15
Western, old hens, prime.....	@ 16
Western, old toms, prime.....	@ 15
Western, old, fair to good.....	@ 13
Spring Chickens, broilers—	
Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	@ 22
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	@ 20
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	@ 18
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 15
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 14
Spring Chickens, roasting, dry—	
Philadelphia, fancy.....	@ 19
Philadelphia, medium grades.....	@ 16
Penn., fancy.....	@ 15
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	@ 16
Western, dry-picked, 8 lbs. and over.....	@ 14½
Western, dry-picked, medium weight.....	@ 11½
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy, large.....	@ 12
Other Western, scalded, average run.....	@ 11½

Fowls, Iced—

Western, dry picked, selected, heavy, culls out.....	@ 13½
Western, dry picked, average best, straight.....	13 @ 13½
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, choice.....	@ 13
Other Western, scalded, choice.....	12½ @ 13
Southwestern, average best.....	10 @ 11

Ducks—

Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, dry.....	12 @ 12½
Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, iced.....	@ —
Other Western, choice, dry.....	11 @ 12
Other Western, choice, iced.....	@ —
Maryland, choice.....	12 @ 13

Geese—

Maryland, choice.....	13 @ 13
Western, choice, dry.....	@ 10
Western, choice, poor to fair.....	8 @ 9

Guinea Fowls—

Young, per pair.....	\$1.00
Old, per pair.....	.60 @ .70

Squabs—

White, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	3.75 @ 4.00
White, 9 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	3.50 @
White, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	3.25 @
White, 7 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	@ 2.50
White, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Mixed, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Dark, per dozen.....	@ 1.25
Culls, per dozen.....	@ .50

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per lb.....	@ 12
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 8½
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 14
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@ 12
Geese, Western, per lb.....	@ 11
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@ 11
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@ 50
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 20

GAME.

Wild Ducks—	
Headheads, per pair.....	\$1.50 @ 2.00
Canvases, per pair.....	2.25 @ 3.00
Mallards, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Ruddy, per pair.....	.50 @ .90
Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	.75 @ 1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair.....	.60 @ .75
Common, per pair.....	.20 @ .40
Rabbits—Cotton tail, per pair.....	.20 @ .25
Jack Rabbits—Per pair.....	.60 @ .65

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine, c. i. f. New York.....	@ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.50
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.40 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 18.50
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	2.95 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.75 @ .25
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 50 p. c. ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.16½ @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 60 p. c.).....	2.18½ @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.80 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Hides, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

